

VOL. XVIII., NO. 5542

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald July 7, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

SECOND HAND PIANOS

AT
CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,
67 Congress Street.

Call and Investigate.
SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC.
10 Sheets for 75 Cents.

YOU WILL BE SATISFIED

If You Buy Your TEAS and COFFEES Of Us. We Yield
To No Competitors in the Claims We Make For
Our TEAS and COFFEES.

We are fully and amply stocked with the very best that grows,
in both articles, and we invite comparison in quality with any com-
petitor, independently of the fact that our prices are lower than first-
class goods are sold for elsewhere. One trial will convince any cus-
tomer of the excellence of our goods, and we respectfully call your
attention to the following price considerations:

TEAS.	COFFEES.
Best Garden Formosa, Oolong, regular 60c quality, our price per lb. 45c	Our Coffees are famous for their Absolute Purity, Rich Aroma and Delicate Flavor.
Fancy English Breakfast, sold elsewhere at 50c, here per lb. 49c	Ames' Special Mocha and Java, lb. 29c
Choice Young Hyson, lb. 40c	Choice Java and Mocha, lb. 25c
Regular 50c Formosa, lb. 35c	Choice Blend, lb. 20c

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

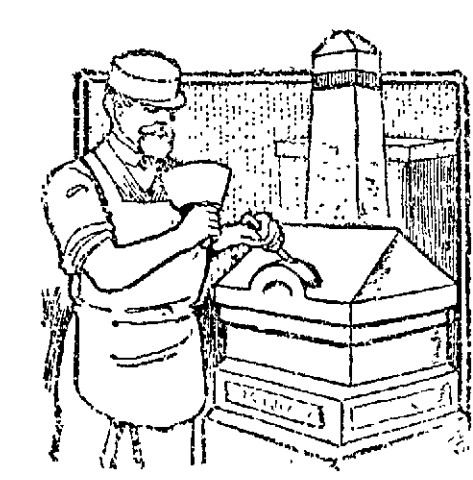
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.

CARVING SETS.

FINEST LINE EVER SHOWN IN PORTSMOUTH
PRICES REMARKABLY LOW.

A. P. Wendell & Co

2 MARKET SQUARE.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.
We design and execute descriptions of monu-
ments in all styles, in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

BASKETS. LANTERNS.
BARREL HEADERS.
APPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.
KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton.
65 MARKET STREET.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

No Opinion Made Public in the Green-
leaf Murder Case.

The supreme court has adjourned,
after having been in session at Con-
cord since Tuesday. The court has
not as yet rendered an opinion, pub-
licly, in the Greenleaf murder case.
Greenleaf's counsel some time ago
made a motion for a new trial. The
matter is still pending.

Prior to adjournment the following
decisions were rendered:

First National Bank (Portsmouth)
vs. Portsmouth Savings Bank, excep-
tions overruled.

Jenkins vs. Palmer & Co., dis-
charged.

Contoscook Fire Precinct vs. Hop-
kinton, exception overruled.

Stevens vs. Stevens, case dis-
charged.

State vs. Jackson, exception sus-
tained.

Wood vs. Wood et al, judgment for
the plaintiff.

London vs. Merrimack county, ex-
ception overruled.

Guerin vs. Hudson, exceptions over-
ruled.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Dec. 5.

George Remick Jr. moved into his
new house on Love lane.

Preliminary steps are being taken
here for the formation of a Chapter of
Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. and Mrs. William of Auburn
have been the guests of their son,
Leslie Williams, and wife for a week.

The regular meeting of the Kittery
Grange will be held Saturday even-
ing.

Miss Oliva Chapman has been at
home from South Berwick for a few
days, the guest of her sister, Mrs. G.
B. Gibson.

C. Carroll Bartlett, Esq., of Chicago
is passing a few days vacation in
town the guest of his parents, C. H.
Bartlett and wife.

There is some talk of the local
lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of
Pythias uniting and erecting a hall to
be used in common.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glover will take
up their residence for the winter with
their daughter, Mrs. Alvin Goodrich
at Portsmouth.

Judge and Mrs. Warren Higley of
New York have been the guests of
Mrs. J. E. Chase and Mrs. Horace
Mitchell for a few days.

The third assembly of L'Inconnu
club will be held this evening. These
assemblies are proving very popular
and invitations are much sought af-
ter, but the limited number has been
about exhausted.

The granite quarry at Gerrish's
Island was open sixty-seven years
ago and worked from time to time up
to the beginning of the Civil war.

Both Fort Constitution and Fort Mc-
Clary have been repaired with gran-
ite from this quarry, among the re-
pairs being the foundation of the
block house at the latter fort. The
Bureau Granite company will soon be
formed to carry on the development
of the property. The present owner
has chosen this name because he be-
lieves he has found one of the most
valuable granite quarries in the coun-
try. Maine now leads all other states
in the production of granite and it is
hoped that the Bureau Granite com-
pany will be heard from later on as
one of the great producers of the
state.

A new pastor will be installed in
the pulpit of the Free Baptist church
at Kittery Point in a short time.

James Sawyer, the crack football
player of the U. of M. team who made
the "All Maine" eleven this year, was
last year a conductor on the local
electric road.

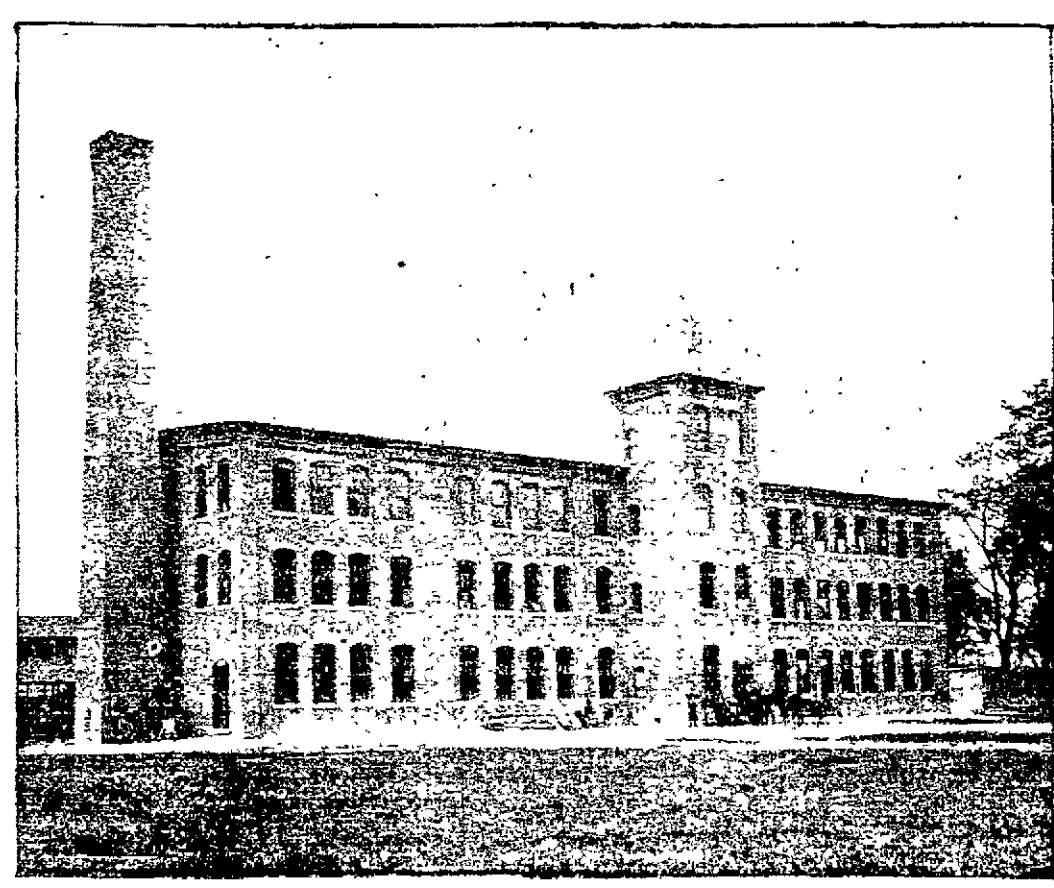
ITALIANS DISCHARGED.

The gang of Italians who have been
employed by Sub-Contractor Maxwell
on the Dover, Elnot and York Beach
railway, were paid off Thursday and
discharged. The men have caused
much trouble since they went to work.
There were two or three bad men in
the gang who kept the remainder in
hot water nearly all of the time, and
they have been the cause of two
trikes that have taken place on the
road. Contractor Smith has seventy-
five men at work on the road at the
present time, and he expects thirty-
five more here next week, who are
now at work near the Rangely lakes,
in Maine.

It is the intention of the contractor
to have the road completed and ready
for use about the middle of May. A
good part of the road bed has already

IMPORTANT SALE.

Portland Man Buys Plant Of Morley Finishing
Machine Company.



MORLEY MACHINE COMPANY'S PLANT.

The plant and equipment of the
Morley Finishing Machine company
was sold Thursday forenoon by Auc-
tioner John G. Tobey. The purchaser

was Leroy S. Hoyt of Portland, the
price paid being \$29,800. The trans-
actions of the company were not in-
cluded in the sale. This action was

taken in accordance with a vote of
the stockholders.

been graded ready for the iron, which
will not be laid until spring.

AN AFTERNOON OF PLEASURE.

Graffott Club Has Arranged An Elab-
orate Program.

An entertainment to consist of a
lunch, after-dinner speaking and a
dramatic impersonation in costume,
has been arranged by the Graffott
club to take place on Saturday after-
noon of next week, Dec. 13th, from
1.30 to 5.00 o'clock, in Police hall,
which will be handsomely decorated
for the event.

The lunch, for which Biddle of Do-
ver will be caterer, will be served at
1.30 o'clock, at tables in horseshoe
form accommodating eight persons
each, and provision will be made for
150.

Following the lunch will be ad-
dresses by Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter,
wife of Gen. Frank S. Streeter, and
honorary president of the New Hamp-
shire Federation of Women's Clubs;
by Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, past pres-
ident, and Mrs. Sarah G. Blodgett,
president of the federation; and by
Mrs. May Alden Ward, president of
the Massachusetts federation. The
presidents of the Dover, Exeter and
Concord women's clubs will also be
present.

At the conclusion of the speaking
the drama "Koh-ni-na-sa" will be pre-
sented by Eda Lukett Nichols, who
brings with her all the required
scenery and costumes; and the whole
is expected to furnish an afternoon
of rare pleasure for the members of
the club and their guests.

The committee in charge of the ar-
rangements for the affair includes
Mrs. Henry C. Hewitt, chairman, Mrs.
Frank L. Benedict, Mrs. John W. Par-
sons, Mrs. James A. Wood, Mrs. John
Griffin and Mrs. Lucius H. Thayer.

MAY HAVE ANOTHER COMPANY HERE.

As many of the soldiers now at Ma-
nila and other places in the Philip-
pine islands are soon expected home,
it is thought another company may
be sent to this harbor as the govern-
ment has not sufficient room in other
places for all the men who will soon
return to the United States. The re-
turning soldiers could hardly be sent
to a better place than Fort Constitution.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've
a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil
in the house. Instant relief in cases
of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of
any sort.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The training ship Essex will sail
shortly after Jan. 1.

The early blasts on the fire alarm
whistle have been discontinued.

Deamont Simson of the shifting
tug is enjoying a short furlough.

Several members of the crew of
the training ship Essex are taking
short furloughs.

The three masted schooner which
has been unloading coal since 1.30
p. m. on Thursday.

The first steam test of the boilers
and piping of the U. S. S. Raleigh
took place today, (Friday).

It is thought that some part of
the work to be done on the Rodua Mer-
cedes will soon be commenced.

Peter Shea, a well known cooper,
has been appointed night fireman and
watchman at Henderson's Point.

Twenty-five men are employed by
night at Henderson's Point and the
number will be doubled shortly.

The men in the day crew at Hen-
derson's Point are working nine
hours and three in the night shift
on.

William P. Griffin of the construc-
tion and repair department has re-
turned after a furlough passed in
Massachusetts cities.

The riggers of the equipment de-
partment and crews of the two tug-
boats, have erected the large pole and rig-
ging to be used in taking down the main
mast stack on the electric light
building.

One large boiler and a compo-
sed air engine have arrived for the Mas-
achusetts Consolidating company and
are being trucked to Henderson's
Point from the navy yard by Wend H.
and Company.

Fred King, mechanic in the steam
engineering department, has taken his
discharge and will locate in the north.

There is much argument as to
whether the U. S. S. Essex, now
here, is the ship of the same name
built at this yard.

DISCREDITS SALEM REPORTS.

Dr. Lemuel Pope, Jr., chairman of
the board of health, stated Thursday
that so far there had not been a case
of the last month of disease among
the cattle of this city or vicinity, but
once it got started, he believed it
would spread like wildfire. He has
been notified by the cattle commis-
sioners to look after Rockingham
county, and he has made several trips,
but has seen no or few cases. The
report of cases at Salem has discredit-
ed and he gave as his opinion that

there was not a case in the entire
state.

Dr. Pope is one of the foremost
veterinary surgeons in the state, and
when asked about the nature of the
disease, he stated it was extremely
contagious, but not necessarily fatal.

It would pass through a herd of cat-
tle very quickly, and it would be
passed very quickly to children
through the milk from cows, and could
also be taken from the beef. It at-
tacks a cow or other animal, with ul-
cers on the mouth and hoofs, and in
cows the milk pouches are also great-
ly affected.

PORTSMOUTH BOY PROMOTED.

Samuel E. Adams has been appoint-
ed manager of The Carlton, a new
eleven-story apartment hotel on
Fifty-fourth street, between Seventh
avenue and Broadway, New York city,
and which is described in the New
York papers as something entirely
new and admirable in every way.

Suite of two to four rooms in The
Carlton, rent for \$1,100 to \$11,800, so
the management of an extensive ap-
artment building is a very responsible
position.

Mr. Adams is a former Portsmouth
boy, a son of the late Joseph E.
Adams, and a grand son of Mrs. Sam-
uel Adams and Mrs. Elizabeth A.
Adams. He was formerly with Zittel,
real estate, on Columbus avenue, New
York, and recently for several years
with Andrew Kewin, in the same line
of business. Mr. Kewin is the builder
and owner of The Carlton, and when
it was in readiness for opening Mr.
Adams was put in charge by him.

The position is one of much responsi-
bility for a young man.

CONDITION IMPROVING.

Information received on Thursday
states that Mrs. William Frederick
Hochstetler of Rockland street is gradually
improving after her serious illness at
Merrimack, N. J. Thus far no com-
plication have set in and everything
is favorable for an early recovery.

\$50 will be removed from the hospi-
tal to her mother's home sometime
during the holidays.

WORK ON THE RALEIGH.

It has been stated that the United States
ship Raleigh will be ready to go into
commission by Dec. 15. The cruiser
has been at the yard about two years,
and in that time has been completely
remodeled inside. The repairs on the
U. S. S. Essex are at a being pushed
along so that she will soon be ready
to leave the station.

IS A SERIOUS MATTER.

The Most Serious and Fatal Diseases
Arise From Indigestion.

Chronic indigestion or Dyspepsia,
while a very common trouble, has for
some time been looked upon by able
physicians as a serious thing, and that
it should be lost in treating it
properly at the start, because recent
researches have shown that the most
serious, fatal and incurable diseases
have their origin in simple dyspepsia
or indigestion. Diabetes is simply
one form of indigestion, the sugar and
acidity not being assimilated by
the digestive organs. In Bright's dis-
ease the albumen is not properly as-
similated.

While consumption and dyspepsia
are twin diseases, it is beyond
question that dyspepsia makes a fer-
tile soil for the seeds of consumption.
But if trouble has been to find a
remedy that could be depended upon
to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously
obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which
has puzzled physicians and dyspep-
tics alike, until the question was
solved three years ago by the appear-
ance of a new discovery in the medical
world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia
Tablets, which it was claimed was a
certain, reliable cure for every form
of stomach trouble.

Physicians, however, would not ac-
cept such statement without first giv-
ing them a series of many tests and
carefully observing results.

For three years the remedy has
been thoroughly tested in every sec-
tion of the country and with surpris-
ing and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be
honestly claimed to be a specific, a
radical lasting cure for indigestion in
the various forms of acid dyspepsia or
sour stomach, gas or wind on stom-
ach, too much bile, undue fullness or
pressure after eating and similar
symptoms resulting from disordered
digestion.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were
not placed before the public until this
three years' trial left no doubt as to
their value and they have recently
been placed in the trade and can be
found on sale at all druggists at the
nominal price of 50 cents per pack-
age.

No extravagant claims are made for
the remedy. It will not cure rheuma-
tism, pneumonia, typhoid fever or
anything but just what it is claimed
to cure and that is every form of
stomach trouble. No dieting is neces-
sary, good, wholesome food and plenty
of it, and you may rest assured that
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will dig-
est it. Druggists claim for it that it
is a pleasure to recommend it to dys-
peptics, because it gives such univer-
sal satisfaction.

ENGINEERS IN SESSION.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of
the Portsmouth Engineers' club was
held Thursday evening in the club
rooms in the Chronicle building. An
interesting paper on the subject of
foundations was read by W. B. Hayes
and a lively discussion followed.

Among the invited guests pres-
ent were Ernest H. Brownell, civil engi-
ner, U. S. N., and Mr. Boyd, chief
draftsman in the department of con-
struction and repair at the navy
yard.

At the next meeting, Dec. 18th, J.
H. Brown, engineer in charge of the
steel work for the White Mountain
Paper company will present a paper
on steel construction work. Next
Thursday night an informal meeting
will be held at which engineering
topics in general will be discussed.
Persons interested in these subjects
are invited to be present.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —
DINNER

— AT THE —
**SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.**

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR,
EXETER, N. H.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

General James R. Carnahan of Indiana, who has been re-elected major general of the uniform rank, has been at the head of this branch of the order for almost twenty years. In 1861 he left college to enlist in the Indiana Eleventh infantry and was mustered out four years later with the rank of captain. He then returned to his studies, graduating from Washburn college and the Indiana Law school. General Carnahan joined the uniform rank in 1874 and in 1884 was elected major general of the order, which rank he has held continuously ever since. His history of the Knights of Pythias and handbook of drill tactics have attracted wide attention.



MAJOR GENERAL CARNAHAN.

The death loss in the endowment rank has been remarkably light recently. In July the death loss reported was \$110,000; in August, \$92,000, and in September was \$95,500.

Jonett Henry, who was recently elected grand chancellor of Kentucky, is lieutenant colonel of the Third Kentucky regiment and went with it to Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. He is also mayor of Hopkinsville.

At the recent session of the grand lodge of Missouri a resolution was adopted instructing the grand chancellor to confer with the grand chancellors of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Arkansas regarding a grand jubilee to be held in Kansas City this winter.

Grand Chancellor Cushing of Illinois has objected to the stag parties introduced into several Chicago lodges, declaring that they are demoralizing.

MASONIC.

Royal Arch Masons in the United States—Freemasonry Design.

The New York grand chapter Royal Arch Masons has the largest membership in this country, 23,137, says the Keystone. Pennsylvania is second, with 15,410; Illinois third, with 17,334; Massachusetts has 16,279; Ohio, 16,223; Michigan, 13,993; total membership in United States of Royal Arch Masons, 223,834, including 6,215 of Canada.

The book of books, on which Washington was obligated in Masonry, was in the possession of a British regiment and twice captured by the American forces and twice returned with Masonic honors and today is in the possession of the Forty-sixth regiment of British foot soldiers.—Masonic Herald.

At the recent session of the grand lodge of Illinois the grand orator was Richard Yates, governor of the state. The total membership of the Ohio jurisdiction on Aug. 31 was 53,950, a gain of 3,023 in the past year.

In California an applicant who has lost the use of his right arm is ineligible.

True Masonry has nothing to fear from the counterfeiters that wear the mask of the genuine. There was never a genuine good thing, from a United States gold note to a proprietary medicine, that did not have imitators. But avoid all counterfeiters and imitators.

There is no aristocracy in Masonry save that of brains.

If any are inclined to grieve over the paucity of work, let them look at the last report of the grand chapter of Nevada after twenty-nine years' work. Only seven chapters and 309 members, an average of forty-four to a chapter; fifteen exaltations, or an average of two to a chapter, although three chapters had no exaltations. But the grand chapter goes patiently on and gets out excellent proceedings.—Masonic Token.

Rochester, N. Y., has the largest Masonic lodge in the world, Genesee Falls, with a membership of 1,100, and it has recently developed that the only Japanese in the world who has become a member of all the York Rite bodies and of the Scottish Rite bodies, the Shrine and the Grotto is a member of Genesee Falls lodge.—Masonic Standard.

If you take no interest in your lodge, your lodge is liable to lose interest in you.

Knights of Khoraanan.

Sent On Sed temple of Des Moines has over 1,000 members.

Over 4,000 application cards were sold during September by the imperial secretary.

An application for a charter has been received from Newport News, Va.

FRATERNAL MISCELLANY

The number of lapses in 1901 reported recently by the fifty-one societies holding membership in the fraternal congress was 301,628, the lapse rate being ninety-seven per thousand.

When one takes out fraternal protection, he eliminates the chance of loss through his death.

Jackson, Ga., is one of the most remarkable cities in the state from a secret order standpoint. It has more lodges of the different orders than perhaps any other place of ten times its size in Georgia.

An institution devised for the benefit and betterment of mankind in the manner in which fraternity has been described.

MASONIC.

Masons to be Found in Every Country—Temple Chips.

In every country and in every clime Masons are to be found, and upon every continent on the face of the globe there are regularly constituted and recognized Masonic lodges. In Europe, from the snow clad mountains of Norway, the Land of the Midnight Sun, to the vine covered hills of Italy, there is one unbroken line of Masonic altars. Even in Spain and Portugal, under the shadow of religious superstition; in Turkey, the center of the Mohammedan faith, and in darkest Russia, where freedom and liberty are banished, the lights of Masonry are burning upon pillars of strength and beauty. Freemasonry will always endure, its light will ever shine, and its influence will never cease to elevate mankind and lift him upward.—Grand Orator Hart of California.

Pennsylvania has six lodges and three Royal Arch chapters named after George Washington.

In New South Wales the Freemasons' Benevolent institution affords support to thirty-four annuitants at a cost of \$2,700, and its funds amount to \$30,000.

W. A. Bolt has been elected grand master of Ohio and Orrin S. Henderson grand master of California.

The grand lodge of Illinois donated \$1,000 to the Fraternal building at the world's fair in St. Louis.

The Masonic bodies of Rome, N. Y., have decided to build a Masonic temple. The amount of capital stock is to be \$20,000.

How many nonaffiliates there are! "The woods are full of them," says the Keystone. How shall we win them back? Vain effort. Retain all you have by making Masonry what it ought to be—always and everywhere. The way to cure nonaffiliation is to prevent it. Make lodge meetings attractive. To do otherwise is to drive the membership away.

There are no "squabbles" in the lodge where the brethren understand and practice the Masonic tenets of "brotherly love, relief and truth."

If lodges in general will adopt the practice and cultivation of vocal and instrumental music at all their meetings, whether there is work to be done or not, there will arise a new interest throughout the brotherhood.—Masonic Herald.

The grand lodge of Montana is considering by committee the formation of a Masonic home. One thousand dollars was recently transferred to the fund to found a home, the invested funds of which amount to \$13,466.97.



During September 4,634 new certificates were written and charters for sixty-eight new camps issued.

The Modern Woodmen of America is a financially strong society, having more than one-half million surplus on hand in its general fund.

The death rate ran very low for September, being only \$416,500, while the losses for August amounted to \$425,000.

The great strength of Modern Woodmen of America has come because of its representative form of government and the fact that no law has been charged without full and free discussion.

The members of the Modern Woodmen of America have banded together to furnish co-operative insurance. They are carrying on one of the largest business concerns in the United States.—Modern Woodman.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Cannot Flourish Without Sentiment.

The man devoid of sentiment can never be a good lodge man, for he cannot understand or appreciate the tie that binds us one to the other, says the Fraternities Review, and the cold, calculating man, who is possessed of the spirit of commercialism, should never attach himself to a fraternal order. Pythianism cannot flourish without sentiment and the finer feelings of mankind, and the tie of fellowship would soon be broken but for the high order of sentiment which is characteristic of Pythianism.

The insurance branch now ranks among the very best of the fraternal insurance organizations.

Affiliated with the order in California is the uniform rank of Knight, with thirty-four companies, all uniformed and well drilled, numbering fully 1,500 members. New companies are being instituted in every lodge city and town in California.

It is claimed that J. S. Silva of Savannah, Ga., is the oldest Knight of Pythias in Georgia by continuous membership. He became a member of the order in 1865.

Eleven new companies were mustered in the uniform rank during September.

Brotherhood of the Union.

The supreme scroll keeper reports that during the past year the total receipts of circles and homes were \$260,872.54; paid out for sick benefits, \$56,990.01.

The total worth of the circles and homes as reported is \$211,540.23.

During the past year thirteen circles and one home were instituted, of which five circles and one home are under the immediate jurisdiction of the supreme circle.

Nearly every fraternal order in the country has endorsed the plan to erect a temple of fraternity at the St. Louis world's fair.

MASONIC

John R. Smith, who is now at the head of the order in Tennessee, is one of the most capable grand lodge officers in the south and has worked up to his present position rapidly. He was elected grand and junior warden of the grand lodge of Tennessee in 1889 and last January became grand master.



JOHN R. SMITH.

Mr. Smith was made a Mason in Trenton lodge of Trenton, Tenn., in 1880, and from 1896 to 1899 served as grand lecturer of the ninth district. He is very popular and well known in the Volunteer State and was mayor of Trenton in 1881.

In the work of the lodge there is no place for levity or mirth. Masonic work is all dignified. It is a solemn ceremony and deserves the most careful attention. It demands our serious and dignified consideration.—Masonic Standard.

It may be almost stated as a rule, says the Keystone, that where troubles spring up in a lodge they are occasioned either by the election of unskilled and unfit persons to be masters or by the improper use of the ballot in the approval or rejection of candidates.

The original minute book of the grand council R. and S. M. of the state of New York has, it is said, recently been discovered in an unexplored nook of the ninth arch.

The grand lodge of Georgia, says the Keystone, has ordered "that the grand master issue a letter to all the subordinate lodges, calling upon them to see that the drunken and profane brother is either cured of his evil habits or sent back into outer darkness whence he came."

A Mason should never fail to vote as a member of the lodge upon all questions before it.

It is one thing to see that a candidate is physically prepared for the ceremonies through which he is to pass. It is quite another to be certain that his mind is properly prepared to receive the instructions which are to follow.—Iowa Bulletin.

In California an applicant having lost the first joint of the thumb and first finger of his right hand is ineligible.

The Freemasons' Orphan Asylum society in New South Wales at present is supporting and educating sixteen children of deceased Masons and possesses assets amounting to \$117,500.

FORESTERS.

Membership and Funds of the Independent Order.

The membership roll of the Independent Order of Foresters now contains a good deal over 250,000 of insured or beneficiary members. Its accumulated funds reach to almost \$8,000,000, and these funds are increasing at the rate of \$750,000 a year, notwithstanding that the order pays out \$500 every working hour of the year to widows and orphans. A record of over \$12,000,000 already paid promptly on death claims stands to its credit.

The I. O. F. is undoubtedly a great and progressive institution. The report upon its investments made by a committee composed of able and independent brethren at the supreme court meeting in Los Angeles stated that in all the investments of its funds the supreme executive had never lost a dollar. This is certainly a unique experience.

The Independent Order of Foresters is inaugurating a vigorous winter campaign and for the months of November, December and January is remitting to new members the registration and certificate fees which applicants usually have to pay upon joining.

C. H. E. Rea, the actuary of the order, recently stated in regard to it: "After exhaustive tests I have failed to find a weak spot in its structure."

The order has made wonderful strides during the year and will add to its membership many thousands during the balance of the year.

Red Men.

Many class initiations have been held in Massachusetts recently and a large number of new members secured.

The Red Men of San Francisco are planning to build one of the handsomest halls in the Golden State. So far over \$40,000 has been secured toward the new building.

The order today enjoys a prominent position among the Fraternities of the United States and is growing rapidly.



The fraternal and fraternal beneficial societies composed entirely of ladies and managed by them have resolved to raise \$50,000 for the Temple of Fraternity.

The Improved Order of Red Men is now making rapid headway, and members are coming in rapidly to the tribes. Fraternism draws men nearer together and causes them to stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle of life.

The member of a fraternal benefit order who thinks his order will thrive without help from its members will find out his mistake if all of its members think as he does.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Most Successful Lodges—Triple Link Notice.

Spasmodic efforts to increase attendance on lodge meetings seldom produce lasting results. It is the steady pull and constant faithful work of the few that tell in the long run. The Triple Link says truly: "The most successful lodge is the one that keeps up a constant interest, never permitting a period of depression to come. There is always need for our work, always sickness, death, poverty, distress and suffering. There is no time for a vacation in any lodge."

Lodge visiting tends to create good feeling among the brothers and sisters, renews interest in the order and should be encouraged and become more frequent.

It is said the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has more homes for indigent members, widows and orphans than any other organization in existence.

There is no doubt that Odd Fellowship follows the flag, says Odd Fellows' Shiftings. It is estimated that 700 Odd Fellows were with the volunteers in the Philippines, and they faithfully carried out all the traditions of the order.

No victories are won by soldiers resting in camp. No dormant lodge is a success. Activity, alertness and desire to see the order prosper are necessary for success.

The order in Sweden is in the best condition. As showing something of the status of the order there, it is stated that no Swedish lodge has yet been compelled to give up its charter. The grand lodge of Sweden meets only once in four years.

It is a very common thing for a lodge deputy to remove his residence, thereby incapacitating him for service in lodge work, says Odd Fellows' Herald. In all such cases he should resign, and if he does not do so he should be requested by the lodge to tender his resignation, as a deputy should be a regular attendant at lodge meetings.

Louis Falk has the distinction of having been treasurer of Goethe lodge of New York city for twenty-two years consecutively. Such a record is unique among fraternal organizations.

UNITED WORKMEN.

The Social Life of the Lodge—Bench Shavings.

The fundamental feature of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, upon which everything else depends, is the social life of the lodge, says the Over-seer. If the lodges would realize the benefits of Workmen and make the order prosperous, they must be social bodies. The social season is now upon us, and lodges are urged to immediately organize for the social pleasures of the winter. Get together and make the lodge the social institution of the town. Have a good time yourself, and it will be so attractive that every fellow on the outside will be trying to get in to have a good time with you.

The jurisdiction of Michigan is now divided into eight supervisors' districts, with an efficient deputy in each. Illinois and Missouri have engaged in a contest for new members during December and January.

According to a recent report, the membership in Pennsylvania is 16,531. Quaker City lodge of Philadelphia is the largest in the state. The total membership of the order Sept. 1 was 438,740.



Chicago MacCabees are arranging for a great gathering to be held Jan. 15 and 16. Sir knights and their wives from every state in the Union will be urged to be present.

At a tent review in San Diego, Cal., recently a wedding ceremony took place. It proved a big drawing card.

In Cincinnati recently 300 candidates were initiated. The supreme officers were present.

Among the sufferers in the recent forest fires in Oregon were a number of MacCabees. Aid was rendered by the more fortunate tents in the state.

Reports from the tents in New York show good gains. The combined membership of the twenty largest tents in the Empire State is about 9,000.

Knights of Honor.

Illinois had 102 lodges and 2,105 members June 30, making a net gain in membership for the first six months of the year of 103.

Increase in membership means decrease in the number of assessments called.

The W. and O. B. fund was never in better condition than it is today. Death claims are being paid promptly, and we are getting in better shape each month. This ought to encourage our members to go to work.—Knights of Honor Reporter.

Order of Elks.

Hartford (Conn.) lodge will have one of the handsomest lodge buildings in the order and probably the most expensive.

Batte (Mont.) lodge is preparing for the erection of a building to be devoted to lodge and club purposes. The ground for the structure has already been secured.

Montana is organizing a state association. Montana made such a fine showing at Salt Lake City that the idea of a permanent state organization was a natural result.—Elks-Antler.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

A NOTION IN BUILDING.

A Novel Adaptation of Wire Netting and Plaster on Walls.

J. E. Wing some time ago described in Country Gentleman an idea which he considers very useful in a mechanical way. One spring he coated his house all over with plaster after a three years' test on outbuildings with most satisfactory results. The house shown in the cut is 25 by 30 feet, with a twelve foot wall. The siding is the common drop siding of matched pine. This was left on, but the corner boards were taken off. Common poultry fencing, woven wire, with about an inch and a half mesh, was stretched over the house and spaced out half an inch from the wall. The wire was hung just as paper is hung, in strips down the wall.

Mr. Wing's directions for doing this work are, in brief, as follows: To fasten the wire first staple one edge, driving the staples in all but



A PLASTER COATED HOUSE.

about half an inch of their length. Of course the wire must not be close to the wall. If it did, it would do little good. A distance from the wall of from a half to three-quarters of an inch is right. To fasten the other edges and the subsequent strips slownail are used, driven at such an angle as to stretch the wire as "tight as a fiddle string." It must be remembered that poultry wire must be stretched sideways on account of the marginal wire. If the wire lies too close to the house, it must be kept out with screws.

Now for the plaster. Have it all made at once. If you do not, it will not be all of just the same color. Use good fresh lime and sharp siliceous sand. Do not let your plasterer make the mortar "rich" with lime. Make it as masons make their mortar, with the right proportions of sand and lime, so that it will harden into stone.

The plaster should be put on in two coats. Let the first one barely cover the wire. It goes through the wire against the wall and is merely thick enough to hide it. It should not be made smooth. Before it is very dry put on a thinner coat. Let it get tolerably dry, but not hard; then have it "heated" down with a wooden "beat." This is merely a square board about eight inches square. It is given a circular motion and smooths off the wall. The plaster must be wet as floated. This is done by means of a bucket of water and brush, the brush not touched to the wall, but used to sprinkle it. When it is floated, it is done. Do not use any "white coat" or block it off to resemble stone. Be content to let it seem what it really is. It will satisfy you longer that way.

When it hardens, there is the plaster with the wire imbedded in about the middle of its thickness. This "invention" may be applied to outbuildings, poultry houses, cow stables, etc., and especially for the rejuvenation of old buildings.

Marsh Farming by a Long Islander.

Nevertheless Mr. Hollister kept on plowing. His horses did not sink to their middle in the mire. He put them on what were to all intents and purposes "snowshoes," each hoof on a bit of roughened board some three-quarters of a foot square, and shod with these the teams dragged great marsh breaking plows of four foot mold board and extension slowly, yet successfully, over the morasses. These marsh breaking plows cut up the tough fiber in strips half a yard deep, throwing them over on the side. Then a roller went over them, then the disk harrow, then a leveler, then the roller again, once more the disk harrow. Inch by inch the fiber was now torn up and disintegrated. The chemical treatment followed—sodium and magnesium salts, potash and phosphoric acid. Nature's course was anticipated. A rapidly growing crop of crimson clover gave to this soil quickly and at practically no expense at all a great quantity of nitrogen that it much needed. This completed the task. Crops sown broadcast then grew with amazing speed.—New York Times.

Brewers' Grains Fine For Cows.

Brewers' grains are an excellent food for cows. They make good milk, as is proved by the fact that many large milk producers for the New York market feed them. Being wet and soft, the grains soon sour and spoil; hence they are dried or are kept in silos. Some years before the modern silo was brought into use the same process was used for preserving grains for use during the summer. The method was to pack the wet grains solidly in brick vaults below the surface, and these pits are still in use. The grains are a little sour when used in the winter, but they make good milk. The quantity fed varies from a peck to half a bushel twice a day, with a liberal feed of cornmeal, says Henry Stewart in New England Homestead.

PORTSMOUTH Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.30 a. m., 7.50 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m. and at 10.35 and 11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach, 6.45, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15, 4.45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10.55 a. m. and 4.55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.

Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m.
*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.
*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.
*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.
*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

*Runs to Staples' store only. Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

THE HERALD.

Formerly The Evening Post.
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1854.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$100 a year, when paid in advance, 5 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.
Communications should be addressed to
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 57-2.
Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1932.

Various newspapers throughout the country are publishing their usual post-season diatribes against football and not a few public speakers are following their lead. It has come to be the fashion to condemn this particular game and every fatal accident is the signal for a fresh outburst of adverse criticism. To be sure, football is not exactly a gentle pastime. The man who indulges in it must expect a few hard knocks and he usually gets them, but when one considers the number of players there are in this country, the death record is not of such appalling proportions as an unthinking person might be led to believe. Football is a strenuous game and as such appeals to the strenuous American youth. That is appeals to his father, his mother and his sisters also, is proven by the enormous crowds of spectators who witness every big contest. There is danger in it, it is true, but there is also danger in eating ice cream and fear of accident seldom deters the young American from doing anything that he wishes to do. It is this spirit that has made America what it is and until this spirit is dead our young men will continue to play football.

THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Roosevelt on this occasion leads for attention like a well trained journalist. The first paragraph of his message recites the story of the national prosperity, and on the strength of it he appeals to the national pride. Both are inspiring topics, and he handles them well. The country is prosperous. Along all lines of our endeavor we are succeeding beyond all previous hope or calculation. The result is that we are at the head of the hunt among our nations, and must consider whether or not we shall remain there. The president on that point has restated views with which the country is already familiar, but he restates them so clearly and so patriotically they possess all the freshness of a first deliverance. And when he says to his countrymen that "even if we would, we cannot play a small part," he makes sure of approval and cooperation from every man who has followed the national banner with interest and now applies the lesson with courage and intelligence.

Passing to details the president is most satisfactory on the subject of trusts. He believes both that they should be and can be regulated by law. He proposes no crusade against either the right of capital to combine or the ordinary operations of capital after combination has been effected. But he does propose restraint when practice has shown that restraint is necessary in the public interests, and he asks congress to provide the means. The present law on the subject, as he thinks, can be and should be strengthened and if that should fail of the desired purpose then an amendment to the constitution conferring the desired power on the law making body would be in order and he would favor it.

The reference to the tariff is open to the objection of indifference. The subject is examined from all angles but a distinct policy is not proposed. If there are duties that should be lowered that action should be taken. In the reciprocity treaties now on the senate's table are not in satisfactory shape they should be amended. But whatever is done must be in line with due regard to the sensitiveness of invested capital and the delicate adjustments of present-day business conditions and phenomenally large operations. The president's remarks point to that the principle of protection should never for a moment be sacrificed or forgotten; but on that point there is really no disagreement in republican circles. Revisionists and protectionists are as one to that.

We have in the paragraph relating to Cuba an expression in the president's last manner. He treats the subject in the aspect of duty and feeling, as well as in that of what is called enlightened selfishness. We should do this thing for Cuba if it carried no material reward, for us whatever; but, as the matter stands, we shall be abundantly rewarded in every way. Surely congress may be expected to respond promptly to a recommendation which has everything to support it.

The canal question is treated with reserve and may be with good reason. At a later day in the session we shall probably hear something further from him. Colombia, we may believe, will not be permitted to dally much longer with so important a matter. The president will understand and of course sympathize with the strong popular desire for an isthmian canal, and will not fail to use the power conferred upon him by congress to turn to Nicaragua if Colombia persists in her attempted "squeeze."

Upon the whole, the message gives evidence of a conservatism with which the president's opponents have not credited him, but which comes to us from the most aggressive men when the great responsibilities of high station have fitted themselves to the shoulders.—Washington Star.

DEWEY GOES TO SEA.

If they are not ungrateful, republican communities are proverbially free and sometimes they turn on those who deserve well of them to cause their personal malice to become a too familiar story. But we fancy that the thing that gives the approaching war game in West Indian waters its spectacular interest is the fact that it will be directed by a gallant old sailor whom the American people think they know from head to foot, and whose career and service are the possession of every schoolboy.

Dewey on the sea again—is there not something in the words that stirs the blood a bit? One thinks of the glorious hero days when the Vermont had followed Farragut over the comb-down depths of the lower Mississippi; of those long cruises about the world doing peaceful duty for a peaceful nation and then, after almost a lifetime of waiting, the culmination and heroic justification of it all in Manila Bay—the calculated and splendid recklessness of the night dash across the harbor mines, that morning battle with the dramatic issue that relieved the suspense of a waiting nation, and then the long months of mounting guard when the successful commander had not only to keep a troublesome situation in hand, but to subdue, under provocation, his own impetuous spirit. It is a story that will not fade.

Dewey on the sea again, flying the admiral's flag, has the same appeal to Americans that the Constitution had on other days when, full of years and honors, but still able to hold her own in the day of battle, she returned to her place in the fighting line. It is good to think of the veteran admiral and the roar and foam of the bluff but kindly element where every sailor appears at his best and at his best, as Americans think, there is nothing about that can touch him.—New York Mail and Express.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the New Hampshire State senate will be held in Manchester on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 16, 17 and 18.

AFTER EQUINOX

The season has changed. Cold winds, damp air, coughs, colds, grippé, pneumonia—that's the order of events.

This is the time of year for those with weak lungs or a tendency to heavy colds to fortify themselves against exposure by taking Scott's Emulsion.

Regular doses give great protection to the throat and lungs. What's the use of staying near the edge when such easy treatment will keep you out of danger.

For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis, Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle.

Write for a little book that you take Scott's Emulsion, 4, 211 Broadway, New York.

Kidney Disease Kills.

Its Victims Numbered by the Hundreds of Thousands.

Kidney diseases should be attended to at once, for almost 99 per cent. of our unexpected deaths of to-day are from that cause. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only sure cure known for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation. Its marvelous how it stops that pain in the back, relieves the necessity of urinating so often at night, drives away that scalding pain in passing water, corrects the bad effects of whiskey and beer and shows its beneficial effects on the system in an incredibly short time.

George L. Smith, foreman of the Holley Manufacturing Company's Works, Lockport, N. Y., says in a recent letter:

"I have used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with the most beneficial results. I was troubled with gravel and kidney complaint very severely. It bothered me a great deal, and have found great relief from its use, and cheerfully recommend it."

"Favorite Remedy" is the most successful medicine ever discovered for kidney, bladder, liver and blood diseases. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere. It is recognized as a specific. It purifies the blood and discharges the excess of uric acid in it, clears up the urine, restores the kidneys and bladder to their normal condition, and gently moves the bowels.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Golden Plaster strengthens Muscles, remove pain anywhere. 10c each.

FOOT BALL CASUALTIES.

Average of One Lad a Day, Dead or Wounded, the Season's Record.

Since the first foot ball team lined up this year, about September 10, fourteen men have been killed and hundreds injured more or less seriously. An average of about one lad a day, dead or maimed, is the record of the game for the season of 1932.

The vast majority of the dead and injured were members of minor teams who by reason of their untrained condition were more susceptible to injury than the men of the big universities.

But members of the big teams were not exempt. There were no deaths among the players of the great 'varsities, but men of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, Ann Arbor and West Point suffered broken bones and disfigurement. Aiken of Ann Arbor came so near death that an operation on his skull was all that saved him. The armor plate that the trainers put on their players protect them to a certain extent, but no padding can protect a man's arm or back in mass plays.

Bones crack, tendons stretch and sometimes vertebrae break and all is over.

It is in the mass plays that the bones are broken and the fatal injuries occur. Ankles are sprained and noses broken in the open field work now and then, for a vicious fighter has the best opportunity for his dirty work when the runner is alone.

There are in this country about 10,000 football teams, including colleges, schools, athletic clubs and minor organizations. A conservative estimate places the members of each team at twenty-five. The result of 250,000 boys playing a rough game every day for eighty days must necessarily be accidents and deaths, but the record this year surpasses that of previous years.

DOING WELL ENOUGH HERE.

An Australian theatrical manager is trying to induce Maurice Campbell to send Henrietta Crossman to that country and take with her not only The Swell of the King, her play of this season, but also Mistress Nell, As You Like It, Madeline and Nance Oldfield. The tour, as he outlined it, included a stop at Honolulu for a few performances. The Australian manager stood ready to guarantee Miss Crossman almost an independent fortune for the Australian tour. He declared that Australians had heard so much of her fame and artistic success that a visit to that country would be a triumph. At present there is no chance of Miss Crossman leaving America. She says she is doing well enough here and Australia is a long way from home.

THE THEATRE.

(By William Brewster, 1917.)

Wherever there is a playhouse the world will not go amiss. The stage not only refines the manners, but it is the best teacher of morals, for it is the most and most intelligible picture of life. It stamps the image on the mind, by first offering the rude materials of which it is composed by a sense of pleasure. It regulates the passions, by giving a lesson in the imagination. It points out the selfish and depraved to one deterioration; the amiable and generous to our admiration.

MR. MINZER'S STORY.

A Returned Arctic Explorer Describes His Experiences.

Will R. Minzer, brother of Rev. Henry W. Minzer, pastor of the St. Stephen's Episcopal mission, of St. Louis, has returned from an involuntary and perilous trip to the Arctic regions, in which an ordinary ship, caught in a mass of swiftly moving icebergs, reached a point as near or nearer to the North Pole than was ever attained by professional explorers who ever set out with a magnificently equipped expedition.

Mr. Minzer has been gone six years. He returns perceptibly aged and worn from the perils and privations he has suffered, but he says the experience was worth it all. He relates a most thrilling tale of the remarkable voyage to within six hundred miles of the goal of all Arctic expeditions. The ship, he says, narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces by the huge blocks of ice, only the stout heart of the vessel and the bravery and ingenuity of her captain saving the passengers and crew from terrible deaths.

The party was on its way from Seattle to Cape Nome and had almost reached its destination when barled from its course by icebergs and carried away in a northerly direction to a point several miles north of Herald Island, the northernmost island in the Pacific ocean.

All efforts to rescue the ship from her perilous position in the bergs were futile and only heroic measures by the captain in using fuel to keep the machinery from freezing saved the ship from being wrecked. A United in fruitless search and then reported that the vessel had been sunk in the ice north of Behring Straits.

"We started from Seattle April 26," said Mr. Minzer in describing his journey, "expecting at the time to avoid the ice and reach Cape Nome in about fourteen days. We got to Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Isles all right, but two days out from there we encountered huge fields of slush ice. Nevertheless we were enabled to steam through, aided by strong southerly winds, and about May 13 we began packing trunks and writing letters, expecting to reach Cape Nome on the morrow."

"On the 14th we became aware that we had drifted into a different species of ice. Great icebergs loomed up on either side of us, 1500 feet thick, and as far as the eye could follow from the crow's nests on the topmast, ice banked up fifty feet above the decks of the ship. Finally we became aware with horror that we were caught in the Arctic drift and were being borne away from Nome. Two days later we passed through the Behring Strait at the rate of sixteen miles an hour without steam, the huge drifts of ice moving with us, carrying us along and rendering escape out of the question."

Mr. Minzer's account of the perils and experience of the trip with the icebergs to within six hundred miles of the pole is detailed in full. He says that the whaling ship Genie, which left Seattle, bound also for Nome, became imprisoned in the same drift, and was sighted in the Arctic Ocean, about 150 miles northwest of Cape Lisburne, seventy or eighty days after leaving the Aleutian Islands. They were in need of food, which was furnished them.

The two vessels lay in sight of each other for several days; then the drift parted them, and Minzer and his comrades drifted on and on, nearer and nearer the pole, the sun never sinking below the horizon and the weather unendurably cold. Three tons of coal were used daily to keep the machinery from freezing. A gale from the north helped the ship to escape; the captain taking advantage of the splits in the berg to ram his vessel through the cracks. The name of the vessel on which Minzer sailed was the Portland.

A SUPERFLUOUS COMMA.

What A Department Clerk Found in The Constitution.

A bright young clerk in the state department threw that staid institution into something of a panic a few days ago by a remarkable discovery which he was convinced he had made. It was nothing less than the discovery that every president who had occupied the chief magistracy since Zach Taylor, who was born in 1781, was ineligible under the constitution and that unless a citizen of the United States who was a citizen 143 years ago when the constitution was adopted could be found, there could be no more legal chief magistrates under that sacred instrument. The astonishing disclosure of the state department clerk came about in this way: In the course of the regular business a letter reached the department from a consular officer abroad to whom an heir had just been born, inquiring whether said heir, in whose political future the father evidently had great confidence, would be eligible to the United States when he reached the required age. Of course, there was no question about this American citizen.

ship, the consul said, but he was interested to know about his eligibility for the presidency. The letter was turned over, in the regular course of business, to the bright young clerk. Being a thorough, painstaking young man, he went direct to the original authority—the constitution. There in Article II, Section 1, he found the following qualifications set forth:

"No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the constitution shall be eligible to the office of the president, etc."

The more he studied the words and the punctuation, the more he became convinced that the comma after "United States" limited the selection of presidents to persons who were "natural born citizens or citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution." If his interpretation was correct, the United States had not a constitutional president for a good many years and, worse still, unless the constitution were amended immediately there might never be another, as it is entirely improbable that a man is living in the United States today who is 143 years old and who was a resident of the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution.

The bright young man naturally turned with a desire to take his discovery immediately to his chief, but his thorough, painstaking nature cautioned him not to be too precipitate. He remembered the injunction of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead." After all, the fatal comma might be a mistake, or a typographical error in the copy of the constitution he had examined. So he went into the dusty archives of the department where the original document reposed and there too he found the same awful punctuation mark. Now at last he was sure of his ground. He sought Secretary Hay, but the secretary of state had already left the department. Then he took his discovery to Assistant Secretary Ade, Mr. Ade, who is old in diplomacy and bomb-proof against surprises, carefully examined the language of the constitution.

"Interesting, very interesting," said he. "Literally from the standpoint of etymology," he added, "I presume that language and punctuation would limit the selection of the presidents to persons who were natural born citizens or citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution."

Then he handed the constitution back to the bright young clerk. There was no enthusiasm in his voice. "There is nothing in it," said Mr. Ade, as he turned back to his work. "It is a well settled principle of law that the obvious intent governs in a case like that. We have a treaty in which 'isthmus' is spelled 'istmus,' but that does not vitiate the treaty. Go back to your work, you, and leave the interpretation of the constitution to the Supreme Court. It will attend to all questions of that kind."

And the young man sadly departed.—Washington Star.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, cures the colic, loosens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, liver trouble, etc. A bottle twenty-five cents.

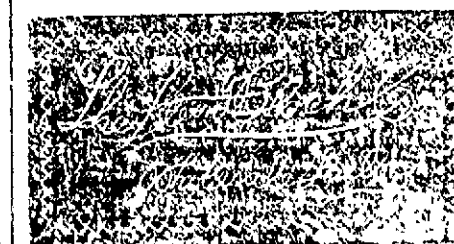
TACKLED DR. GREENE.

Western Pickpocket Took New Hampshire Man for a "Rube."

Mayor Greene of Laconia, in a letter to a friend, shows how little Western thieves respect the natives of New Hampshire. He says:

"I think I had better come back to New Hampshire, for I was singled out as a country hay-seed on the elevator in the hotel the other day by a member of the light-fingered fraternity, who made bold to put his hand in my pocket to see what he could find. Don't you think really, now, I should come back to my own country so as not to tempt these fellows any more?"

"Neglected colds make fat graveyards," Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.



OUR FALL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS ALL READY

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

CHANCE FOR STUDENTS.

Prizes Offered for Best Essays on the White Pine.

Secretary Walker of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests has issued the following, which is addressed to the principals of the high schools and academies of New Hampshire:

"Through the interest of Mrs. Edward C. Thayer of Keene, in New Hampshire forestry, and her desire to preserve the beauty of the state, particularly as influenced by the pines, the society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests is enabled to offer two prizes, one of \$25 and one of \$15, to the pupils in the high schools and academies of the state, for the best essays upon the subject of the white pine.

"The prizes are open to all pupils of high schools and academies who are residents of the state.

"The essays are to be handed in to the undersigned on or before March 1, 1933.

"Henry C. Morrison, superintendent of schools, Portsmouth.

"F. William Rane, professor of horticulture and forestry at the New Hampshire Agricultural college, Durham.

"Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Concord.

"A discussion of the growth of the white pine in New Hampshire, its extent, uses and value, will be particularly regarded by the committee. English and neatness will be taken into account.

"Will you kindly let me know at once if you and your pupils will cooperate with the society in this matter?"

PROMINENT WOMAN COMING.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president of the Woman Suffrage League, will give an address in Peirce hall on Wednesday, Dec. 10, her subject being "Equal Suffrage and Equal Guardianship." A cordial invitation is extended the public to be present and a large number of persons will no doubt accept it, as Mrs. Catt is a lady of national prominence, and a pleasing and convincing speaker.

Chest and lung protectors are commencing to have their day once more.

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

— AND —

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON,

BLACKSMITH

— AND —

EXPERT HORSESHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO. 118 MARKET ST

When ready for your next Suit or Overcoat let us show you the best made and best fitting garments possible to produce--The Famous Stein-Bloch Clothes.

OUR FALL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS ALL READY

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hoitt;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Bernard Eersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank J. Long.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Coughlin;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

G. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours:
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

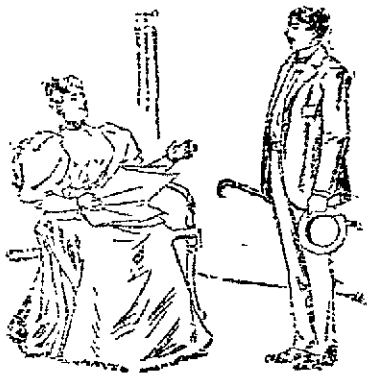
W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.

ICE HOUSES: 1 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BACK GIVES OUT.
Plenty of Portsmouth Readers Have This Experience.

You tax the kidneys—overwork them.
They can't keep up the continual strain.
The back gives out—it aches and pains;
Urinary troubles set in.
Don't wait longer, take Doan's Kidney Pills.
Portsmouth people will tell you how they act.
Mrs. William Bell of 2 Hill street, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and so did my husband. Both of us received great benefit from them and we unite in recommending them to others. We read about them in the newspapers and as we were both suffering at the same time, we got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was troubled with a grinding pain in my back, dizziness and distress in my head and lameness in my kidneys. My husband had lameness in the back and the secretions from the kidneys were too frequent especially at night. We commenced using them together, and it was not long before the desired result took place."
For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
—AND—
Undertaker.
NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Haverhill street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.
Telephone 59-2.

Cash
FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS
Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City, country or elsewhere. C. K. ANDERSON & SONS, 45 N. Main St., Boston.

CLAIRVOYANT—Mrs. M. W. Higgs, the genuine—physical test and business medium at No. 1 Webster Court.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 50 years. Terms liberal. As I am not able to visit in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Hiley & George. J. H. Hiley.

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, a lot of men's, boys' and girls' clothing and shoes at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. J. H. Smith.

BIG MEN AND WOMEN.
The Big Men and Women's...
Solely by Druggists.
Do not put in plain wrapper.
Do not put in plain wrapper.
Do not put in plain wrapper.

THE LOWER HOUSE

It Takes Up Most Of Convention's Time.

One Delegate Says The Situation Is Almost Grotesque.

Several Constitutional Amendments Referred To Special Committees.

Concord, Dec. 4.—The morning session of the constitutional convention was very largely given up to a discussion of some of the propositions for reducing the membership of the house of representatives.

Several new amendments were proposed among them, one from Senator Chandler, placing the giving or receiving of free passes for transportation or the transmission of communication in the bribery class. Senator Chandler's amendment provides that "if any officer or member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant."

Captain Folsom of Warner introduced a woman's suffrage amendment proposing to strike out of the constitution the "male."

Mr. Niles of Concord would substitute for the word "evangelical" in the bill of rights the word "Christian."

Judge Aldrich proposes that county solicitors shall be appointed by the superior court for terms of five years. He would also increase the membership of the senate from twenty-four to forty.

Mr. Norris of Littleton would give police courts jurisdiction in cases where the amount involved is \$100 or less and in criminal cases where the punishment is less than state prison confinement.

Captain Thompson of Warner had a plan for reducing the house membership, and General Baker in another proposed amendment would have one state senator for every 10,000 people.

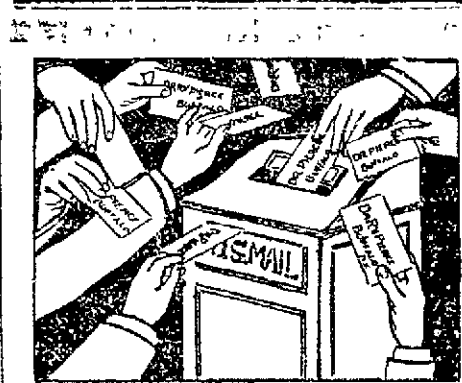
General Baker proposes, again, that the membership of the state senate shall not exceed fifty and of the house 150.

Scott Scane of Haverhill would have the high sheriffs and county solicitors appointed by the judges of the superior court for a five year term, their appointment of deputies to be approved by the court.

Mr. Lamprey of Concord introduced a plan providing that the membership of the house shall never exceed one member for every 2500 people. Col. Scott of Peterborough and General Baker of Bow had other amendments in regard to the basis of representation, and Mr. Niles of Concord wanted the constitution to provide that the supreme and superior courts shall be permanent.

At 11:30 o'clock the convention went into a committee of the whole to take up the "basis of representation," amendments.

General Streeter called Judge Aldrich to the chair, but Judge Aldrich desired later on to take part in the discussion and so Judge Cross acted.



"I wrote to Doctor Pierce, who sent me a very kind letter and advised me."

Thousands of weak and sick women can trace the beginning of a new life of perfect health to that letter written to Dr. Pierce.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures weak and aching backs, headaches, nervousness and other womanly ailments by curing the womanly diseases which cause them.

"In the spring of 1900 I became very ill, writes Mrs. Alvina Scholtz, of Lake Washington, Leavenworth, Kan. My back was very weak and ached so that I could do no work at all. I was obliged to take to my bed. I felt a constant desire to urinate and the pains in my abdomen were almost unbearable. I wrote to Dr. Pierce, who sent me a very kind letter, and asked me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took six bottles of each and am a well woman now. I cannot say enough in favor of Dr. Pierce's medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

as chairman for the second time during the convention.
James O. Lyford of Concord made an instructive address on his plan to reduce the membership of the house to 200. The house of two years ago had 347 members.

Mr. Barton of Newport spoke in favor of his own proposition to keep the basis at 600 people as at present, but to make 2000 the number necessary for each additional member.

The delegations from the cities and large towns followed Mr. Barton's remarks with a great deal of interest.

Mr. Osgood of Nelson, one of the oldest members and from one of the smallest towns, created a great deal of amusement by stating in effect that the large towns and cities are strong in votes because of the foreign element and that when it came to virtue and morality the little republics have got 'em skinned alive.

Mr. Fellows of Tilton, desirous, as he said, to bring the matter to an issue, suggested that the convention or committee might take a vote on whether or not the membership of the house shall be brought down to 300. The delegates did not take kindly to that proposition.

District Attorney Hamblett of Nashua said that the time had not arrived.

Then Judge Aldrich of Littleton, saying that he was not yet prepared to vote on the advisability of substituting the district system as it is known in Massachusetts and other states for the town system that New Hampshire follows with regard to the choice of representatives, went very fully into his proposal for an increase in the number of state senators. With the exception of the British house of parliament and France's chamber of deputies, he said, it is the largest elective body in the world, and our senate is about the smallest. The senate ought to be and usually is from one-quarter to one-third the size of the house. Here the house of representatives is sixteen times as large as the senate, the disproportion being so great that it is almost grotesque. "It is an anomaly. There is nothing like it anywhere."

Judge Aldrich went into figures showing the membership of house and senate in most of the states of the union. He said that the membership of the Reichstag of Germany, called to represent 45,000,000 people is precisely the size of New Hampshire's last house of representatives.

In the western states of the union the rule is fifty senators and 100 representatives. "Place the membership of the house at 300," said Judge Aldrich, "and it will still be more than twenty per cent. larger than any in the United States."

The last speaker of the morning session was Senator Chandler, whose remarks, in brief, constituted a plea for the little republics and the large towns and cities to get together.

At the opening of the session, President Streeter announced his committees. The chairmen are as follows:

Bill of rights and executive department, Aldrich of Littleton; legislative department, Cross of Manchester; judicial department, Blodgett of Franklin; on future mode of amending the constitution, Eastman of Exeter; on time and mode of submitting amendments to the people, Chandler of Concord.

Major Briggs of Manchester and Gordon Woodbury of Bedford are on the bill of rights committee, Joseph Quirin on the committee on legislative department, Cyrus H. Little on the committee on judicial department and Edwin F. Jones on the committee on future modes of amending the constitution, etc. and Col. George C. Gilmore on the committee on time and mode of submitting to the people the amendment agreed to by the convention.

The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration of various plans for reducing the size of the lower house of the legislature. Speeches were made by Kent of Lancaster, Scott of Peterborough, Lamprey of Concord, Egbert of Somersworth, Stone of Andover, Dudley of Colbrook, Leach of Franklin, Stanley of Temple, Farnsworth of Cornish, Mitchell of Acworth, Chandler of Concord and Shaw of Kensington.

The majority of the speakers favored the retention of the town system of representation as opposed to the district system.

JOSHUA SIMPKINS.

The well known New England comedy, Joshua Simpkins furnished entertainment to good sized audiences in Music hall, Thursday afternoon and evening. Mr. Edwards in the title role made a good impression and he was well supported. The stage settings were attractive and realistic and the special features decidedly good.

SALE TO BE CONTINUED.

The rummage sale of the Benevolent society, connected with the Court street Christian church, will be continued through today and tomorrow.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Business Done At Last Session Of The Probate Court.

Mr. Connor Took His Room-mate's Watch "For Fun."

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, Dec. 4.

The following business was transacted at the last session of the probate court:

Administrations granted in estates of Sarah Perry, Exeter, William G. Perry, administrator with will annexed; Jeremiah Benfield, Fremont, W. H. Benfield, administrator; Mary J. Benfield, Fremont, W. H. Benfield, administrator; William H. Presby, Salem, John F. Hall, administrator.

Wills proved—Lora K. Bell, Exeter, George E. Kent, executor; John E. Rider, Portsmouth, Annie F. Newell, executrix, Isabel Marston, Candia, Greenleaf K. Bartlett, executor.

Guardians appointed over John K. Bell, Exeter, Samuel K. Bell, Exeter, George E. Kent, guardian; Emma Louise Campbell et als., Windham, Alphonso F. Campbell, guardian.

Receipts filed in estates of Annie M. Smith, Newmarket; Albert A. Morrison, Windham; Hiram S. Reynolds, Windham.

Licenses to sell real estate in estates of Arline L. Gardner, Salem; Arthur D. Aiken, Derry; Charles B. Leavitt, Northwood.

Inventory returned in estate of Sarah R. Emerson, New Castle.

Accounts rendered in estates of Clara W. Bagnall, Northwood; Josephine Ladrone, Epping.

Appraisers appointed in estate of John C. Rowell, Derry.

Accounts filed in estate of Sarah M. Sanborn, Portsmouth.

Petition for distribution to heirs filed in estate of George Turner, Portsmouth.

John Conner was arraigned in the police court this morning on two counts. The first charged him with the larceny of a watch valued at \$10.00 from M. Nickett at the boarding house on Chestnut hill run by Mrs. Lizette. On the second count he was held for being drunk.

It seems that Conner has been drunk since last Saturday and, as it is not known that he has done any work, for he is looked at in the light of a wandering tramp, he was probably getting hard up for cash when he saw a chance to replenish his treasury by the aid of Nickett's watch, which he saw in a vest laying on a chair. Nickett soon missed his watch and accused Conner of taking it. Conner was so vehement in his denial and Nickett was so confident that he was guilty, that Nickett swore out a warrant and had Conner placed under arrest early last evening.

The hearing took place this morning before Judge Shute. Conner admitted that he was drunk and said he only took the watch for "fun." He told Chief Gooch where he hid the time piece and it was recovered. Although it cost Nickett \$1.50 for the warrant he did not care to push the case as long as he got the watch back. On the drunk charge Conner was allowed to leave town and if he returns Chief Gooch holds a mittimus that will give him free board at the county farm for six months.

William F. Chaffee who gives his home as Providence, R. I., and who says he is a representative of J. H. Hubinger Brothers' company, starch manufacturers of New Haven, Conn., was arraigned in police court this afternoon on complaint of the board of education. Chaffee has been around town several days distributing samples of starch. He had to assist him several young school boys, whom he employed during school hours.

As it has been going on several days the school board finally brought the matter to a head today by causing the arrest of the agent. Judge Shute imposed a fine on Chaffee and to the boys who were in court he gave a severe reprimand. It is the intention of the school board to have all school children attend school during school hours and the police are doing their duty in seeing that this rule is lived up to.

This morning Thomas Parkinson, late foreman of the Rockingham Heel shop, was presented a handsome watch chain and K. of P. charm by his old workmen in order to show their high esteem for him. The presentation was made in the heel shop, Otis Freeman making the speech. Mr. Parkinson, to say the least, was very much surprised, but he was

able to respond in a few words to show his appreciation of the gifts. He will be foreman of the new Hutchins' Heel shop, which will soon start in the basement of the Rockingham Bicycle shop.

The regular monthly meeting of Orient chapter, Order of Eastern Star, was held last evening in Masonic hall. Three new members one from Somersworth, were initiated. The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

Worthy Matron, Mrs. Harriet Burlingame;

Worthy Patron, William H. Fellows;

Associate Matron, Mrs. Arbella Collins;

Secretary, Mrs. Grace D. Hillard;

Treasurer, Mrs. Sara A. Green;

Conductress, Miss Lizzie J. Tuttle;

Associate Conductress, Mrs. Ola Litch;

Representative to Grand Chapter, Miss Lizzie G. Rollins;

Alternate, Mrs. Deaborp;

The appointive officers consisting of Adah, Ruth, Esther, Martha, Electa, Warder, Marshall, Organist and Sentinel will be selected later by the Worthy Matron.

On account of the recent death of Mrs. John J. Bell the regular fortnightly meeting of the Thursday club of the Phillips church was this afternoon postponed. An especially interesting meeting had been planned. It was to have been a musicale, with Mrs. Edward E. Nowell and Mrs. Clarence M. Collins in charge.

"Suggestions for Christmas" was the subject treated at the regular monthly meeting of the First Parish circle of the First Congregational church this evening. The leader was Miss Lucy B. Getchall. The refreshment committee consisted of Mrs. Leonard D. Smith, Miss Annie Barker, Miss Colcord, Miss Emma Folsom, Mrs. Henry Dargin, Mrs. Fred Balthazard, Mrs. Kate H. Davis, Mrs. Hall and Miss Helen Smith.

Red Men and carpenters were busily engaged in getting the town hall in order today for the Red Men's fair, which opens next Tuesday. It will surely be the best set of entertainments accorded Exeter for a long time. The booths were being put up this afternoon and when the whole fourteen, each decorated in a different color, are finished, and loaded down with their wares and exhibits they will surely be a handsome sight.

A visitor in town this afternoon was Judge Robert G. Pike of Dover.

There will be an important meeting of Moses N. Collins, post, G. A. R., and of the Exeter Athletic club tomorrow evening.

Fred Conner of Exeter shipped a cargo of apples from Fremont for Liverpool today.

Albert J. Weeks passed today in Boston.

The next attraction at the opera house will be a leading minstrel company on Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

NEWFIELDS.

Newfields, Dec. 4.

A quarterly convention of the Rockingham county Woman's Christian Temperance union was held in the Methodist church here today. It opened at 10:15 a. m., with devotional service led by Mrs. J. H. Flits; followed by greetings by Mrs. J. F. Fowler and response by Mrs. A. H. Fuller. Then came the secretary's report, business; report of state convention by Mrs. H. P. Neal; singing, Miss Mabel Neal; report of national convention by Miss A. M. Perkins and noontide devotional, led by Mrs. M. E. Fogg. A basket dinner was served.

The afternoon program consisted of prayer, county song, roll call, business; symposium, "What can white ribbon influence do in the home?" led by Mrs. M. E. Locke; singing, Miss Neal; "What can we do for the W. C. T. U., the coming year?" Mrs. Anna Hudson; exercises by young people, remarks and singing.

CELEBRATED THURSDAY EVENING.

George H. Brown, republican representative-elect at Rye, entertained his friends and supporters at a turkey supper, followed by dancing, at the Rye town hall Thursday evening. Numerous invitations were issued and accepted and a merry, pleasant time was had.

The list of guests was a long one and Mr. Brown was warmly congratulated upon his success. Short speeches were made by L. W. Rand, C. W. Walker, J. A. Marston and J. Brown of Rye, M. M. Collis, H. B. Dow J. H. Bartlett, Ceylon Spinney, J. W. Kelley and M. C. Foye of Portsmouth and by Mr. Pickering of Newington.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Purifiers makes pure blood.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS.
CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.
NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE
35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.
BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

W. E. Paul
RANGES

PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

Now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

7-20-4
10c CIGAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders early.
For sale by all first class dealers in New England.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Oth Public Works,

and has received the commendation of many of the best Architects and Engineers.

Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. BROUGHTON

New Yarns From Washington

[Special Correspondence.]
Washington, Dec. 2.—With congress in session Washington is herself again. It is pleasant to see the solons, many of whose faces are familiar through long public service, herein their places and to meet them again in the corridors and cloakrooms and listen to their stories and experiences, though some of these we have heard over and over for the past decade. However, this is to be expected, but the congressional humorists and story tellers have enough new material on tap to relieve the stress and strain of legislative activity. The everyday experiences in the national capital when congress is in session furnish many pleasing incidents, which when recounted in the capital cloakrooms and hotel corridors with proper embellishments give zest and piquancy to Washington life.



The other day the venerable and dignified senior senator from Massachusetts while showing some Bay State

was showing visitors about town. Visitors about town pointed out a magnificent old residence built years ago by a famous and rather shady lawyer of his time.

"Why," asked one of the party, "was he able to build a house like that by his practice?"

"Yes," gravely replied Senator Hoar, "by his practice and his practices."

"Private" John Allen, former representative from Mississippi and the recognized wit of several congresses, chanced to be in Washington while President Roosevelt was on his recent bear hunt in the embraces of the former's state.

"Private" Allen, who acquired that honorable title by reason of his frequent declaration that he was proud to have been the only private in either army, was met by a friend on Pennsylvania avenue while here.

"Hello, Private," said the friend jocularly, "how does it happen that when President Roosevelt is shooting bears down in your state you are keeping so far away?"

"Sh-h-h!" said Allen mysteriously, and taking his interrogator by the lapel of the coat he led him into a doorway.

"Keep it quiet," he whispered darkly, "but the reason is I'm a bear."

In view of the fact that the president bagged no big game on his late hunting expedition, it is inferred that most of the other Mississippi bears exercised the same sagacity as "Private" Allen and got out of the state.

Few government reports issued this fall have attracted so much attention as that given to the report and recommendations of the adjutant general of the army.

General Corbin discussed the candor briefly, but pointedly, commented adversely upon the tendency of young officers to get married when their pay was scarcely sufficient for one, and recommended the instruction of soldiers in vocal music and the encouragement of regimental airs and ditties. Every one in Washington has been talking about that report.

"It isn't every day," said an officer in speaking of it, "that you can get a wine, women and song report like that."

Among the recent interesting and interested visitors at the national capital were two small boys from East Orange, N. J. Their excursion was wholly without the knowledge of their fond parents, and consequently by a couple of District policemen waiting at the railroad station to greet them. As the detectives marched the boys off the platform and over to the station house one of them said wistfully:

"Have we got to go back to East Orange without seeing the capitol for all?"

This was too much for the sympathetic detectives, and when an irate

father arrived on the next train the local Hawkeishaws interceded for the young Jerseyites. Paternal wrath melted into paternal pride, and with the detectives as guides the enterprising youths spent a never to be forgotten day exploring the glories of the city.

When the runaways left Washington for their home, two more contented and self-satisfied youngsters could not be found anywhere, and even the erstwhile angry father seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed the trip.

There is already some speculation among representatives who will come back to the next congress as to the proper term by which to address Prince Josiah Kuniō Kalanulaʻokelā, the delegate elect from the territory of Hawaii, who will be seated at the opening of the Fifty-seventh congress. Now, as everybody knows, he is a "prince of the blood," Hawaiian blood, but royal blood, just the same, such as it is, and is really the first scion of royalty to break into the American congress.

Very likely most of his colleagues will fall into the habit of calling him just as he is called at home, "Prince Cupid."

Those who want to avoid such familiarity may designate him as Prince Kuniō, which is correct, though as the title of the representative of free and independent people it sounds somewhat incongruous.

Some may insist on Mr. Kalanulaʻokelā, but the name is so long and so intricate in vowels that few who are not acquainted with the Kanaka language would care to try it.

The prince is a good fellow and has some idea about republican institutions, which cannot be said of all the prominent Hawaiians. He is handsome, but dark skinned, with very black hair and mustache.

Speaking of the president and his hunting experiences, here is a new story about his recent turkey hunt on the Bull Run battleground.

The president left the turkey blind and started through a great stretch of woodland. He was guided by one of the mighty hunters of the region and was accompanied by William Hayden, whose plantation adjoins that of Representative Riekey, on which the president had been hunting.

The party walked several miles when Mr. Hayden, looking quizzically at the guide, said, "Mr. —, you are lost."

"Not a bit of it," replied the guide. "What makes you think we are lost?" asked the president.

"Well," replied Mr. Hayden, "there is the sun to the south. We all know that the sun is in that part of the heavens. To reach our destination we should be going due west. We are going due east."

"That is enough for me," cried the president. "I always follow a man who steers in the woods by the sun or the stars."

Mr. Hayden took the president home in a bee line.

Among the wealth of incidents and anecdotes regarding Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister, now recalled by reason of his recent departure from Washington, is one told of a visit made by him to a famous and exclusive girls' college, where the daughter of a well known Washington general was a student. Mr. Wu has always been interested in the scholastic attainments of his young friend. The president of the college, duly impressed with the importance of a visit by the Chinese minister, at once took the distinguished visitor in hand and proceeded to march him round the college grounds, telling him the history and purpose of each building and incidentally expounding on the glory of the institution. For an hour Mr. Wu listened. At last they reached the finest of the college buildings. Here the president paused and said impressively:

"This structure cost \$1,000,000 and is the finest building of its kind in the world."

"Ah, really?" said Mr. Wu. "And could you tell me how Mrs. (naming his young friend) does in her studies?"

The survey of the college came to an abrupt end, and with a sigh of relief Mr. Wu escaped to make his call.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

What Will They Call Him?

Guided By Sun and Stars

How "Private" John Allen Escaped

A Wine, Woman, Song Report

They Saw Washington Anyway

That Structure Cost \$1,000,000

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

And the President Paused and Said Impressively

Kansas Executives Looking For Wives

[Special Correspondence.]
Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.—In order to make good their antenatal pledges, Governor Elbert H. Bailey and Lieutenant Governor El David J. Hanna, both bachelors, are searching for wives. At least they ought to be searching for wives, and very industriously, too, since they have only a month's grace, it being understood as part of the agreement that they should be married before their inauguration on Jan. 1.

The people of Kansas believe it is not good for man to be alone, particularly as there are in Kansas so many

bright and pretty girls who with reasonable and proper wooing would make good wives. So when these ambitious bachelors sought the nominations of governor and lieutenant governor they were quietly but frankly told that they lacked one of the essential requisites of good citizenship. This the candidates intimated was a defect that might be easily remedied and promised to speedily lead to the hymeneal altar blushing Kansas belles. Of course the pledges were not made formally, upon the floor of the convention, nor reaffirmed in their speeches of acceptance, but are regarded by all good Kansans as just as binding as though they had been incorporated in the platform with a string of whereases as long as the moral law.

An especial reason why Kansans want their governor at least to be a married man is this:

The session of the legislature two years ago appropriated money for the purchase of an executive mansion. A \$75,000 home for the governor was selected, and Governor Stanley, who retired in January, was the first executive to occupy it.

The people of the Sunflower State are exceedingly proud of the executive mansion and do not propose to have it occupied as a bachelor's hall. Society of the state looks upon the mansion as a place for its annual ball and other social functions, and matrons demand that the governor elect install a wife as mistress in the house.

How far the matrimonial pledges of the bachelor candidates went in securing their endorsement at the polls is of course a matter of speculation. Anyway they were elected, and "it is up to them to make good."

The governor elect is a man in the prime of life and one whom, according to the estimate of his friends, any woman might be proud to marry.

Mr. Bailey was born in Carroll county, Ill., on Oct. 12, 1864. He was educated in the Mount Carroll high school and graduated from the University of Illinois in June, 1879. Following his graduation he went to Kansas and took up farming and stock raising, which he still follows successfully. He founded the town of Baileyville in Nemaha county, where he now lives. Early after his arrival in Kansas he took to politics and has been most of the time a worker in the Republican ranks. He has been a member of the Kansas legislature and congressman at large from Kansas.

From Chicago there comes a story that the reason Mr. Bailey never wed is that during his life as a student at the University of Illinois he was jilted by a charming girl and that he then swore never again to trust a woman.

Whether this is true or false Mr. Bailey refuses to say, though he does not have the characteristics of a woman-hater.

The lieutenant governor elect is a younger man than the governor elect, but no less amiable and worthy of a good wife. He is a good deal of a society man and is possessed of abundant means for sustaining a wife in the position to which he has attained by his ability and the suffrage of the people.

Mr. Hanna insists that he promised that if the state convention nominated him for governor, for which place he was also an aspirant, he would find a wife in Kansas before he day of his inauguration. As he was nominated for the second place on the ticket, he now pleads that he is not bound to comply with that promise.

While his constituents reluctantly admit the logic of Mr. Hanna's argument, they think it is a pretty small excuse and are anxious that he as well as the governor elect should wed. A double wedding with the successful candidates as the bridegrooms and Kansas belles as the brides, would make every one in the state happy.

HENRY W. MILLER.

Mark Twain on Editing Obituaries. How Harrie Works.

[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 2.—Anything new from the genial Mark Twain is always appreciated, at least by most of us. It is sure to be funny, and even if it isn't so scorchingly funny as some other things we have read or heard, it comes from the man to whom we owe half a century of laughter, from one who, in his cheery, unselfish, kindly way, means to be funny to the very end.

So we laugh quite heartily with Mark when he addresses the newspaper editors, through the form of a simulated advertisement in Harper's Weekly, on the subject of obituaries. He asks of them the privilege of editing the obituary notices of himself which they may happen to have on hand. "This not for present profit further than as concerns my family," he explains, "but as a favorable influence usable on the other side, where there are some who are not friendly to me."

"It is my desire that such journals and periodicals as have obituaries of me lying in their pigeonholes, with a view to sudden use some day, will not wait longer, but will publish them now and kindly send me a marked copy. I will correct them—not the facts, but the verdicts—striking out such clauses as could have a deleterious influence on the other side, and replacing them with clauses of a more judicious character. I should, of course, expect to pay double rates for both the omissions and the substitutions, and I should also expect to pay quadruple rates for all obituaries which proved to be rightly and wisely worded in the originals, thus requiring no emendations at all."

"It is my desire to leave these amended obituaries neatly bound behind me as a perennial consolation and entertainment to my family, and as an heirloom which shall have a mournful but definite commercial value for my remote posterity."

Then as an afterthought, he adds this delicious postscript:

"P. S.—For the best obituary, one suitable for me to read in public and calculated to inspire regret, I desire to offer a prize, consisting of a portrait of

me done entirely by myself in pen and ink without previous instruction. The ink warranted to be the kind used by the very best artists."

Muskmelons and literature cannot be successfully combined. Thus, at least, is the testimony of Arthur Stringer, the Canadian poet, who has come down from his Ontario fruit farm for a winter in the city.

"I had promised my London publishers," he says, "to revise and arrange the proofs of a new volume of verse which they intended to publish this fall, but I didn't, and I had all summer to do it in, so the book will not be out until spring. My muskmelons were at fault. I got so interested in that crop of melons that for months I hardly touched a pen. And they were fine melons," added the poet reminiscently. "But I'm working now to make up for it all."

In answer to a request to tell his readers how he worked, Mr. J. M. Barrie, whose new book, "The Little White Bird," has just been published, wrote the following on a crumpled piece of paper that had evidently once contained tobacco:

8 pipes 1 ounce
7 ounces 1 week
2 weeks 1 chap
20 chaps 1 lib
2 lib 1 novel

When Frank Norris left New York several months ago, he was bound for San Francisco, where he intended to take passage to the Mediterranean on a wheat ship, but he bought a mountain ranch on the Pacific slope instead and intended to live and work there, coming to New York for a few months every second winter.

Shortly before his death he wrote to a friend: "I can shoot deer from my front windows. The quails are a pest. There's a trout stream just around the corner. We have the Stevensons for near neighbors. This beats a New York apartment."

The strike of the British bookbinders is to result in the introduction into England of books with paper covers, as is the way on the continent. One leading London publisher, driven to desperation by his inability to keep faith with his authors and the public, is getting some books which ought to have been clothed with cloth into paper skins. This introduces a change which on its merits has more than once been begun by some writers. To the British public it all the same. The expensive edition of paper works has evidently come to stay in England. American publishers are watching the drift of things with keen eyes.

OLIVE HARPER.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

For and Feather the Favorite Trimming—The New Veils.
[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 2.—It is not enough that we should take all the furs and wear them on our shoulders, for fashion says now that we must wear them on our heads as well. Half the hats are bound with fur or have some poor little creature's delicately patterned twined around the brim or made into a whole hat of some shape.

One novelty had the brim made with a Russian turban shape, faced all around with a mink, and at the back there was an ungainly and ugly flat low of the fur with five or six tails hanging down in place of a ribbon. The flat crown was of coarse Russian lace. The whole thing weighed over a pound. Such a hat must be very uncomfortable, but perhaps the price and the knowledge that few can have a hat cause the wearer to forget the weight.

There was a scratched felt hat with two brims put on so that they waved and thus set apart. In the space left a band of dark fur was drawn all around and tied in the back, the ends hanging down like tails. This fashion of having something hanging down the back is very general, and it has proved a becoming fashion too.

Quite a new thing in hats is the braiding of chenille of two and three shades of one color. Out of this the brim is made and sometimes the crown too. Gray in three or four shades, brown and the Scotch plaid colors of blue and green are used. The chenille is larger or thicker than usual and correspondingly beautiful. That which is employed to make the brim is wired, while the rest is soft. One Russian turban is of this chenille, and the brim is bound with velvet to match. At the back is a sweeping plume of dyed chicken feathers hanging in the style so much in vogue just now. All these hats have but rudimentary crowns.

The rich metallic color of some tropical birds and the beautiful breasts of the peacock and grouse are made the principal part of many fine hats. One has a brim somewhat like an English walking hat, and the rolled sides are covered with the shining feathers laid closely, so that the brims look like one piece of the breast, but these are all made feather pieces. The rich coppery brown is put in front, and the sides gradually show the metallic luster of the greens and bronzes.

The mortarboard hat is much liked, and we find many dip shapes and quite a number of hats that are raised high at one side or the other. But nearly all have something to fall in the back. The choice of materials is closely limited to felt, beaver, velvet, chenille, mohair, lace and fur.

The new veiling is varied and by no means as pretty as it generally has been. The veils are large and straight and hang nearly to the chest in front. Some have dotted borders with velvet dots of different sizes along the edge, straight in some cases and in others waved. Dots are also arranged in broken plaids along the body of the veil. A black net veil has a wrought design in white along the lower part. This, too, reaches the breast. Some white complexion veils have just a narrow edging of black silk thread

done in loops, and black veils have pretty white borders and white dots. One gray and white complexion veil has clusters in diamonds of white dots, and one white lisse veil has black chenille dots with a straight border of rather larger chenille dots along the edge. A plain black net has a series of white chenille flowers in conventional figure all over it and no border. Another curious veil is of fine black net, with zizzing lines of white chenille dots set close together between other lines of much smaller dots. This is more curious than pretty or becoming.

All these veils are to be worn long. They cover the whole face and the brim of the hat. It is probable that these extreme styles in veilings will not obtain to any great extent.

I had intended to speak of the wonderfully pretty fancy of decorating the white and light beaver and scratched felt hats with velvet daddies in rich natural colors. The deep purple and dark crimson varieties and also some of shaded yellow and brown are superb in coloring, and somehow they look far more suitable than hats of fur.

Some of these flat hats have wreaths of velvet foliage in autumn colorings, with peke berry and other wild fruits. These are laid on about half an inch over the brim as well as under the crown.

Wreaths and many kinds of buds are spread on hats and mingled with velvet and other open eye trimming, among which we see some beautiful catkins and fancy buckles, almost as fine as jewelry.

OLIVE HARPER.

WINTER MILLINERY.

For and Feather the Favorite Trimming—The New Veils.

[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 2.—It is not enough that we should take all the furs and wear them on our shoulders, for fashion says now that we must wear them on our heads as well. Half the hats are bound with fur or have some poor little creature's delicately patterned twined around the brim or made into a whole hat of some shape.

One novelty had the brim made with a Russian turban shape, faced all around with a mink, and at the back there was an ungainly and ugly flat low of the fur with five or six tails hanging down in place of a ribbon. The flat crown was of coarse Russian lace. The whole thing weighed over a pound. Such a hat must be very uncomfortable, but perhaps the price and the knowledge that few can have a hat cause the wearer to forget the weight.

There was a scratched felt hat with two brims put on so that they waved and thus set apart. In the space left a band of dark fur was drawn all around and tied in the back, the ends hanging down like tails. This fashion of having something hanging down the back is very general, and it has proved a becoming fashion too.

Quite a new thing in hats is the braiding of chenille of two and three shades of one color. Out of this the brim is made and sometimes the crown too. Gray in three or four shades, brown and the Scotch plaid colors of blue and green are used. The chenille is larger or thicker than usual and correspondingly beautiful. That which is employed to make the brim is wired, while the rest is soft. One Russian turban is of this chenille, and the brim is bound with velvet to match. At the back is a sweeping plume of dyed chicken feathers hanging in the style so much in vogue just now. All these hats have but rudimentary crowns.

The rich metallic color of some tropical birds and the beautiful breasts of the peacock and grouse are made the principal part of many fine hats. One has a brim somewhat like an English walking hat, and the rolled sides are covered with the shining feathers laid closely, so that the brims look like one piece of the breast, but these are all made feather pieces. The rich coppery brown is put in front, and the sides gradually show the metallic luster of the greens and bronzes.

The mortarboard hat is much liked, and we find many dip shapes and quite a number of hats that are raised high at one side or the other. But nearly all have something to fall in the back. The choice of materials is closely limited to felt, beaver, velvet, chenille, mohair, lace and fur.

The new veiling is varied and by no means as pretty as it generally has been. The veils are large and straight and hang nearly to the chest in front. Some have dotted borders with velvet dots of different sizes along the edge, straight in some cases and in others waved. Dots are also arranged in broken plaids along the body of the veil. A black net veil has a wrought design in white along the lower part. This, too, reaches the breast. Some white complexion veils have just a narrow edging of black silk thread

done in loops, and black veils have pretty white borders and white dots. One gray and white complexion veil has clusters in diamonds of white dots, and one white lisse veil has black chenille dots with a straight border of rather larger chenille dots along the edge. A plain black net has a series of white chenille flowers in conventional figure all over it and no border. Another curious veil is of fine black net, with zizzing lines of white chenille dots set close together between other lines of much smaller dots. This is more curious than pretty or becoming.

All these veils are to be worn long. They cover the whole face and the brim of the hat. It is probable that these extreme styles in veilings will not obtain to any great extent.

I had intended to speak of the wonderfully pretty fancy of decorating the white and light beaver and scratched felt hats with velvet daddies in rich natural colors. The deep purple and dark crimson varieties and also some of shaded yellow and brown are superb in coloring, and somehow they look far more suitable than hats of fur.

Some of these flat hats have wreaths of velvet foliage in autumn colorings, with peke berry and other wild fruits. These are laid on about half an inch over the brim as well as under the crown.

Wreaths and many kinds of buds are spread on hats and mingled with velvet and other open eye trimming, among which we see some beautiful catkins and fancy buckles, almost as fine as jewelry.

OLIVE HARPER.

WINTER MILLINERY.

For and Feather the Favorite Trimming—The New Veils.

[Special Correspondence.]

WINTER MILLINERY.

For and Feather the Favorite Trimming—The New Veils.
[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 2.—It is not enough that we should take all the furs and wear them on our shoulders, for fashion says now that we must wear them on our heads as well. Half the hats are bound with fur or have some poor little creature's delicately patterned twined around the brim or made into a whole hat of some shape.

One novelty had the brim made with a Russian turban shape, faced all around with a mink, and at the back there was an ungainly and ugly flat low of the fur with five or six tails hanging down in place of a ribbon. The flat crown was of coarse Russian lace. The whole thing weighed over a pound. Such a hat must be very uncomfortable, but perhaps the price and the knowledge that few can have a hat cause the wearer to forget the weight.

There was a scratched felt hat with two brims put on so that they waved and thus set apart. In the space left a band of dark fur was drawn all around and tied in the back, the ends hanging down like tails. This fashion of having something hanging down the back is very general, and it has proved a becoming fashion too.

Quite a new thing in hats is the braiding of chenille of two and three shades of one color. Out of this the brim is made and sometimes the crown too. Gray in three or four shades, brown and the Scotch plaid colors of blue and green are used. The chenille is larger or thicker than usual and correspondingly beautiful. That which is employed to make the brim is wired, while the rest is soft. One Russian turban is of this chenille, and the brim is bound with velvet to match. At the back is a sweeping plume of dyed chicken feathers hanging in the style so much in vogue just now. All these hats have but rudimentary crowns.

The rich metallic color of some tropical birds and the beautiful breasts of the peacock and grouse are made the principal part of many fine hats. One has a brim somewhat like an English walking hat, and the rolled sides are covered with the shining feathers laid closely, so that the brims look like one piece of the breast, but these are all made feather pieces. The rich coppery brown is put in front, and the sides gradually show the metallic luster of the greens and bronzes.

The mortarboard hat is much liked, and we find many dip shapes and quite a number of hats that are raised high at one side or the other. But nearly all have something to fall in the back. The choice of materials is closely limited to felt, beaver, velvet, chenille, mohair, lace and fur.

The new veiling is varied and by no means as pretty as it generally has been. The veils are large and straight and hang nearly to the chest in front. Some have dotted borders with velvet dots of different sizes along the edge, straight in some cases and in others waved. Dots are also arranged in broken plaids along the body of the veil. A black net veil has a wrought design in white along the lower part. This, too, reaches the breast. Some white complexion veils have just a narrow edging of black silk thread

done in loops, and black veils have pretty white borders and white dots. One gray and white complexion veil has clusters in diamonds of white dots, and one white lisse veil has black chenille dots with a straight border of rather larger chenille dots along the edge. A plain black net has a series of white chenille flowers in conventional figure all over it and no border. Another curious veil is of fine black net, with zizzing lines of white chenille dots set close together between other lines of much smaller dots. This is more curious than pretty or becoming.

All these veils are to be worn long. They cover the whole face and the brim of the hat. It is probable that these extreme styles in veilings will not obtain to any great extent.

I had intended to speak of the wonderfully pretty fancy of decorating the white and light beaver and scratched felt hats with velvet daddies in rich natural colors. The deep purple and dark crimson varieties and also some of shaded yellow and brown are superb in coloring, and somehow they look far more suitable than hats of fur.

Some of these flat hats have wreaths of velvet foliage in autumn colorings, with peke berry and other wild fruits. These are laid on about half an inch over the brim as well as under the crown.

Wreaths and many kinds of buds are spread on hats and mingled with velvet and other open eye trimming, among which we see some beautiful catkins and fancy buckles, almost as fine as jewelry.

OLIVE HARPER.

WINTER MILLINERY.

For and Feather the Favorite Trimming—The New Veils.

[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 2.—It is not enough that we should take all the furs and wear them on our shoulders, for fashion says now that we must wear them on our heads as well. Half the hats are bound with fur or have some poor little creature's delicately patterned twined around the brim or made into a whole hat of some shape.

One novelty had the brim made with a Russian turban shape, faced all around with a mink, and at the back there was an ungainly and ugly flat low of the fur with five or six tails hanging down in place of a ribbon. The flat crown was of coarse Russian lace. The whole thing weighed over a pound. Such a hat must be very uncomfortable, but perhaps the price and the knowledge that few can have a hat cause the wearer to forget the weight.

There was a scratched felt hat with two brims put on so that they waved and thus set apart. In the space left a band of dark fur was drawn all around and tied in the back, the ends hanging down like tails. This fashion of having something hanging down the back is very general, and it has proved a becoming fashion too.

Quite a new thing in hats is the braiding of chenille of two and three shades of one color. Out of this the brim is made and sometimes the crown too. Gray in three or four shades, brown and the Scotch plaid colors of blue and green are used. The chenille is larger or thicker than usual and correspondingly beautiful. That which is employed to make the brim is wired, while the rest is soft. One Russian turban is of this chenille, and the brim is bound with velvet to match. At the back is a sweeping plume of dyed chicken feathers hanging in the style so much in vogue just now. All these hats have but rudimentary crowns.

The rich metallic color of some tropical birds and the beautiful breasts of the peacock and grouse are made the principal part of many fine hats. One has a brim somewhat like an English walking hat, and the rolled sides are covered with the shining feathers laid closely, so that the brims look like one piece of the breast, but these are all made feather pieces. The rich coppery brown is put in front, and the sides gradually show the metallic luster of the greens and bronzes.

The mortarboard hat is much liked, and we find many dip shapes and quite a number of hats that are raised high at one side or the other. But nearly all have something to fall in the back. The choice of materials is closely limited to felt, beaver, velvet, chenille, mohair, lace and fur.

The new veiling is varied and by no means as pretty as it generally has been. The veils are large and straight and hang nearly to the chest in front. Some have dotted borders with velvet dots of different sizes along the edge, straight in some cases and in others waved. Dots are also arranged in broken plaids along the body of the veil. A black net veil has a wrought design in white along the lower part. This, too, reaches the breast. Some white complexion veils have just a narrow edging of black silk thread

done in loops, and black veils have pretty white borders and white dots. One gray and white complexion veil has clusters in diamonds of white dots, and one white lisse veil has black chenille dots with a straight border of rather larger chenille dots along the edge. A plain black net has a series of white chenille flowers in conventional figure all over it and no border. Another curious veil is of fine black net, with zizzing lines of white chenille dots set close together between other lines of much smaller dots. This is more curious than pretty or becoming.

All these veils are to be worn long. They cover the whole face

Elmer's
Boxing
Advice

Prominent Expert's
Book the Talk of the
Athletic World.
What He Says to
Beginners.

The newest sensation in boxing circles is a book written by Billy Elmer, former sparring partner of Jim Corbett and Kid McCoy and instructor at the late Knickerbocker Athletic club of New York. The book is entitled "Boxing" and gives complete instructions



[From "Boxing," by Billy Elmer.]
ELMER STEPPING INSIDE RIGHT SWING FOR HEAD; COUNTERING TO STOMACH WITH LEFT.

for those ambitious to become scientific glove manipulators, also delving entertainingly into the history of the "manly art" and giving brief sketches of every world's champion since the early part of the eighteenth century. Famous blows and their originators are also described, and the book is supplemented by about 100 halftone pictures of the different blows and guards, posed for by Elmer and his sparring partner, Tommy Shortell, the New York expert.

In a chapter in which Elmer gives "Some General Hints For Beginners and Others" he says:

"A few hints on the general tactics to be observed while sparring will not go amiss, I trust, before delving into the details and technicalities of the boxing science. The average man or youth that first takes up the study of the great pastime seems to have an idea that he must rush right in at his opponent, with his head down and his eyes shut, swinging his arms wildly, as if fighting a swarm of bees. Of course it is all right to be enthusiastic, but never let anything take the place of cool calculation. In fact, boxing, above all other sports, requires that the actions of its followers be governed by generalship and judgment. Generalship is even more important in the ring than in a football or baseball game. The boxer should be like a winning jockey who uses caution during the early part of a race and then, as the opportunity arises, takes advantage of it to a second's time. When your long sought for opening has been found, take for your keynote the words of a famous literary man who once wrote:

"Do not delay; do not delay;
The golden moments fly."
" That is sound advice which every boxer can follow with certain reward.

"It is always a good plan to 'try out' your opponent before getting under all headway. In this manner you will learn his style and ability, his speed, his reach, his strong points and his weak ones. Notice just what particular modes of attack puzzle him and what he finds him unprepared to guard; learn if possible the blows in which he makes the most dependence, and also endeavor to ascertain as to whether he is of a nervous temperament, one that may be easily worried. When you have fathomed these points to the best of your ability, you will be all the better prepared to follow an effective line of action. In sizing up a man in this way it is advisable to work your right—that is, outside of his left, thus keeping out of direct range of his right, with which hand the most dangerous blows are usually landed. This maneuver has been followed by many prominent fighters with good results.

"And another point I want to call to the attention of beginners, as well as the more experienced boxers, is that a man should expect to indulge in sparring unless he is prepared to receive punishment from his opponent. Extreme roughness among amateurs is of course to be avoided, but every one manipulator, no matter how expert he is, is sure to get some hard blows once in awhile, and the more unconcerned he takes them the better he will get along. Some boxers are so that they lose all their presence of mind when they begin to get the worst of a bout. When a couple of heavy punches take effect on them, they stagger recklessly across the floor like Kansas cyclones. That will never do. You must grit your teeth and keep everlastingly at it, as the old time expression goes, and by all means, even if you do get 'rattled,' do not let your antagonist become aware of it.
"Let many sound strange to some people, but it is nevertheless true that punishment helps to make boxing the splendid sport that it is. A man learns to restrain himself under trying circumstances, and consequently his self-possession in other walks of life becomes stronger also. This restraint enables him to keep his temper in check and besides will obtain a physical hardihood which will always stand him in good stead."

Relative to knockout blows the writer says in part:
"In reading and talking about boxing one hears a great deal about knockout blows. The nature of these blows is accurately described by their title. A knockout is a punch that renders a man unable to face his opponent for ten seconds or more, and it can be delivered in various ways to various points of his anatomy. A knockout is generally delivered to one of four points—the chin, the pit of the stomach or solar plexus, under either ear, affecting the base of the brain, and over the heart. Most knockouts occur from the blow to the chin. 'The point of the chin' is usually described as the landing place of a knockout of this sort, but in reality it is not to the point, but rather to either side of the exact point that the blow strikes. This is not noticed by many people, but it is nevertheless true that few knockouts reach the extreme end of the lower jaw.
"From everyday descriptions it would seem to the uninitiated that knockouts delivered to the chin are very painful and that they are of long lasting effect; but, on the contrary, the blow deadens the senses completely, making it impossible to feel pain or realize your condition. A knockout is as good an anesthetic as ether or gas. The suddenness of the punch, which is not necessarily one of terrific force, is greatly responsible for the knockout, causing the upper part of the jawbone to jar the brain. Beyond feeling a slight shock, a man struck in this manner knows nothing until he begins to recover, when he hears a low buzzing, and all sounds seem distant. The counting of the referee and the commotion of the audience appear to draw nearer as his consciousness returns. In a few seconds he is on his feet again, and if well trained he is very little the worse physically for his encounter.

"The blow under the ear is not a clean cut knockout. It begets the brain, and a man will stagger before falling. After his legs wobble under him he may regain his feet in five or six seconds. An experienced man will invariably stay down for full nine seconds in order to recuperate as much as possible. The novice in his enthusiasm is prone to scramble to his feet as soon as he is able, regardless of consequences, and rushes wildly at his opponent, hardly knowing what he is doing, only to meet another blow, which is easily landed on a man in his weak condition.
"The knockout to the pit of the stomach, better known as the 'solar plexus' blow, however, is distinctly painful. You do not lose consciousness, but you find yourself absolutely helpless, doubled up as though stricken with violent cramps and unable to resume action. Oftentimes a man will sink to the floor with one knee, and in a few moments the other will follow. Finally he will fall flat on the floor, realizing that the

finish of which introduces Miss Robson as Audrey. That she looks the part none will deny, but there is little more for her to do than "look." Eleanor Robson is pretty and with her peasant blouse shirt, loose hair and bare feet she makes a charming picture. Here Marmaduke Howard recognizes her. As a child ten years before he had saved her life, after all she loved had been burned by Indians. He had placed her unknowingly with a selfish, worthless couple to raise, sending money for her support.
The second tableau shows Audrey's home and caretakers and introduces Hugon, the half breed Indian, who loves her and is feared by her. The third is at the home of Stages, an actor, whose wife is costumed for the theater. This is only to give the opportunity to dress Audrey for the governor's ball. Next we see Marmaduke and the timid, bedecked and misjudged Audrey dragged to the sacrifice. She is spurned by the ladies, insulted by the men and left to be taken home by Evelyn, who insults her first and then offers to drive her. Marmaduke has been taken ill. Unnatural, but this is in a play. The next day is Sunday, and the next tableau is in the church. The hymn is sung, and the sermon follows, ending in the denunciation of Audrey and her defense by Parson Darden, her foster father. She is finally left alone to be once more annoyed in her agony of awakening by the renewed offer of love from the dreaded Hugon, and after he goes she weeps her sorrows away at the altar rail.



[From "Boxing," by Billy Elmer.]
ELMER'S PARTNER STEPPING LEFT TO FACE AND SENDING RIGHT JAB TO HEART.

referee is counting him out of the match and that he can do nothing to prevent it.
"The heart blow gives a man a sinking sensation. The heavy jar interferes momentarily with the heart action, generally causing him to lower his hands, and he falls forward. He will feel the effects of the blow for many hours afterward."



Another attempt will be made by the University of Pennsylvania to send a crew to Henley next year for the purpose of carrying off the Grand Challenge cup, which its crew had the misfortune to lose by a narrow margin last year.
The student body of the university is anxious to send a crew over, and plans are already under way for making another attempt for the cup. It is not known whether the faculty will sanction the proposal or not, but as soon as Ellis Ward, the old rowing coach, decides that he has material good enough the trip will be approved by the rowing authorities.
This would be the first time in the history of the classic English rowing Derby that two American crews have tried for the main race in the same year, as Cornell also expects to send over a crew for the same race.

"Audrey"
Staged
Charming Eleanor
Robson In the Title
Role: Clyde Fitch's
"Major Andre."
Snarling at Mrs.
Fiske.

At the Madison Square theater Liebler & Co. are presenting Eleanor Robson in "Audrey." The play is dramatized from Mary Johnston's book of the same name. The stage version is by Harriet Ford and E. P. Boddington, and, like most dramatizations, is not good. It really is not a play, and I keenly suspect the managers must think so, too, as the programme styles the six divisions "tableaus" and not "acts." They are only tableaux—six of them, and none strong. The series of pretty little incidents culled from the book will never make a play, and I felt sorry for the star.
The portions of the book used are the Mayday festivities and the foot race,



ELEANOR ROBSON AS AUDREY.

the finish of which introduces Miss Robson as Audrey. That she looks the part none will deny, but there is little more for her to do than "look." Eleanor Robson is pretty and with her peasant blouse shirt, loose hair and bare feet she makes a charming picture. Here Marmaduke Howard recognizes her. As a child ten years before he had saved her life, after all she loved had been burned by Indians. He had placed her unknowingly with a selfish, worthless couple to raise, sending money for her support.

The second tableau shows Audrey's home and caretakers and introduces Hugon, the half breed Indian, who loves her and is feared by her. The third is at the home of Stages, an actor, whose wife is costumed for the theater. This is only to give the opportunity to dress Audrey for the governor's ball. Next we see Marmaduke and the timid, bedecked and misjudged Audrey dragged to the sacrifice. She is spurned by the ladies, insulted by the men and left to be taken home by Evelyn, who insults her first and then offers to drive her. Marmaduke has been taken ill. Unnatural, but this is in a play. The next day is Sunday, and the next tableau is in the church. The hymn is sung, and the sermon follows, ending in the denunciation of Audrey and her defense by Parson Darden, her foster father. She is finally left alone to be once more annoyed in her agony of awakening by the renewed offer of love from the dreaded Hugon, and after he goes she weeps her sorrows away at the altar rail.

This is the only strong scene in the play, and Miss Robson plays it well. Hugon throughout is very good and has the best part in the play, as it gives some opportunity for acting. The final scene is in Colonel Byrd's house, when Audrey is safe in the love of Marmaduke Howard, and the Indian's attempt to kill first her, then her lover, is foiled.

From this resume it will be readily seen that this is no play in which a star may hope to win a name for herself. Such remarks heard after the final curtain as "Wasn't she sweet?" "How modest and pretty she looked!" and so on, show how little could be said of the whole. Miss Robson is misplaced, and, try as she may, she will never convey much to her audience as Audrey. Unstunning and capable in her previous work, Eleanor Robson has inspired in many a confidence in her future as a star, but when a first venture is made in an unfortunate selection what is the poor star to do but wait for a better opportunity. How many plays have gone to the wall in

which the stars have sought their laurels. This is a play in which an American actress might have found a "Rose of Plimsouth Town," and so it goes. But managers don't seem to learn from their experience. Poor playwrights get their efforts exploited because something before of theirs has found a footing, but its quality as a play is forgotten if it "ran." Worthless efforts never see daylight, but make food for moths because these same managers, who "know it all," will not risk a work by an "unknown" writer. All will stay unknown at this rate.
The supporting company in "Audrey" is disappointing. None is bad, but many are not good. Hugon as played by Frederick Perry is excellent, and Mrs. Stages (Anne Carver) is pleasing. J. E. Wilson as Marmaduke Howard, the hero, is overbearing and unattractive in his role, and Ada Byrnes as Deborah Darden is not up to her usual high standard, for she is a good actress. George Woodward was not convincing as Parson Darden, and Selma Johnson was impossible as Evelyn Byrd. There was a discordant note all through her work, yet I cannot honestly say just where the trouble lay.
The mounting and costuming of the play were good, but there was nothing startling at any moment. I hope to see Miss Robson soon more happily placed.

Some years ago that prolific genius, Clyde Fitch, who grinds out a play just about as a reporter grinds out a story of a fire, wrote a something which he dubbed "Major Andre." Naturally the interest of the story centered about that unfortunate young Englishman who, in trying to arrange with Benedict Arnold a "coup" which would have been a terrific and perhaps fatal blow to the cause of the patriots, was captured and hanged. It will be seen that Major Andre in the flesh had troubles enough to satisfy the ordinary mortal, but all these perplexities were as nothing compared to the trials of Major Andre in dramatic form. The odd part of the affair is that even now no one appears to know just what the status of the work is. At least those who are willing to tell all about it don't know, while those who do know won't tell.

According to current report, Mr. Fitch originally wrote "Major Andre" for Anna Held, though what she could have done with the piece it is difficult to imagine. Rumor goes on to say that Anna Held's husband did not like the libretto, which was then rewritten for Fay Templeton, who contemplated using it as a stellar vehicle. Next (again following the story) Frank McKee bought the play, which turned out to be not a musical comedy at all, and announced that he would star Arthur Byron in it. Still later Dame Rumor had it that "Major Andre" was really a musical comedy and that it had been secured by the Shubert brothers or somebody else for the use of Fay Templeton when that rather ample but undoubtedly talented burlesque artist goes a-starring next season. So there you are. "You pays your money, and you takes your choice." There are certainly enough versions to select from.

Like a pack of toy spaniels snapping at the heels of a lion, there are in certain cities of the United States critics who lose no opportunity to belittle the work of Mrs. Fiske. This lady is, by practically common consent, regarded as the greatest actress in America. When she has a poor play, or is not at her best in a certain vehicle, these fellows are almost vituperative in their abuse, but when she presents a medium like "Mary of Magdala," in which one role at least is superior to the one reserved for herself, they are almost nonplussed. They cannot condemn the play as a play; they cannot criticize the star's acting with reference to its being in thorough accord with the role, and they cannot belittle the importance of the venture from either the artistic or the business standpoint. So they seek refuge in comparing the work of the actor who has the best role with that of Mrs. Fiske in a less showy part; they misrepresent the motive of the play and seek to make it appear sacrilegious; they must admit the value of the mounting, and therefore exaggerate its importance by attempting to create the impression that it is the best thing in the play.
But the facts are there. "Mary of Magdala" is drawing large audiences



FAY TEMPLETON.

to the Manhattan theater in this city, and, what is more, the importance of the venture is recognized by a class of theatergoers intelligent enough to put plays like "Du Barry," which, without the immorality which accompanies them, could not exist, in the category of bald spectacular melodrama, where they belong. In short, Mrs. Fiske has found the success of her career in "Mary of Magdala," the most elaborate, the most massively grand and, at the same time, the least theatrical play this country has seen in many years.
MARY A. BARTOW.
New York.

THE ALFALFA PLANT.

Weak When Young, Vigorous in Maturity—Will Not Stand Wet Feet.
Growing alfalfa in Kansas is the subject of a bulletin of the state station, whose interest extends, in fact, wherever the growing of alfalfa is attempted. Its points are all practical. Here are a few specimens:
The young alfalfa plant is one of the weakest plants grown on Kansas farms. It grows slowly, is a weak feeder and is easily checked or killed by weeds and by unfavorable conditions of soil, weather or treatment. Mature alfalfa is a most vigorous plant. It grows down deeply in the soil, is a vigorous feeder and lives and yields well under many unfavorable conditions. For this reason it will pay well to give the baby alfalfa plant good care and favorable surroundings for the first year of its life.
Moisture is an absolute necessity to the growth of the young plant, and it should be held in the most favorable condition for plant growth. Land for alfalfa should be in the best of tilth and carry a full supply of moisture, without being soaked. Loose soils should be packed both before seeding and during the life of the plant, while hard soils should be made mellow. Do not seed land to alfalfa until this condition is secured, if it takes two or three years to get it.

A Good Seed Bed All Important.
A good seed bed almost insures a good stand of alfalfa. As alfalfa is a costly crop to seed, and it is expected to furnish good crops for ten or more years after seeding, it is profitable to spend much labor on the seed bed and get it just right. The land for alfalfa should be thoroughly firmed on the surface to a depth of three or four inches. Below this the soil should be mellow, but compact, in such a condition as to hold moisture and to bring up the greatest amount of moisture from below.
After alfalfa reaches maturity it can secure abundant food from tough, hard soils. Mature alfalfa adds nitrogen to the soil in large quantities, but the young alfalfa plant must be supplied with nitrogen in an easily available form or it will not thrive and will often perish. In Kansas this supply of nitrogen is secured cheaply in two ways—by a short fallow and by growing some legume, such as soy beans, Canada field peas or cowpeas on the land before it is fitted for alfalfa.

Land Must Be Well Drained.
Alfalfa will not grow with wet feet. It grows best where permanent water is fifteen or more feet below the surface. With thoroughly drained soils it sometimes thrives where the ground water is only six to ten feet below the surface, but not often. On hundreds of farms in Kansas alfalfa is a paying crop with the permanent water 30 to 150 feet below the surface.

To insure a good stand of alfalfa the land must be free from weeds and weed seeds at the time of seeding. The weak, young alfalfa plant is more easily killed by weeds, than any other farm plant.

ABOUT BEN DAVIS.

Professor Van Deman's "Two Facts." How It Won Its Way.
There are two undeniable facts in connection with the fruit business. One is that Ben Davis is the leading business apple of America and the other that it is steadily losing caste. The truth is that it can be successfully grown over a wider area and more cheaply produced than any other apple. This, together with its attractive appearance and ability to keep well, gives it a wonderful hold on the markets of this and foreign countries. It has won its way to its present position against the protests of those who know what good apples are. The frequent and truthful charges against its quality have heretofore been of little avail. Planters have listened only to the clink of the dollars it has brought them.

While I am writing my wife is making pies of York Imperial. It will grow and bear almost as well in most regions as Ben Davis. There are a few other good business apples. Apple sauce made from Jonathan, Grimes, Winesap and its seedlings, Esopus and some others, is not to be compared to that made from "old Ben." In Washington and Oregon about two years ago there was a general complaint of an excess of Ben Davis apples. Buyers did not want them unless there were a lot of Jonathan, Rome Beauty or some other good variety to go with them. Big fruit dealers in the west have taken action of the same kind this fall. In St. Louis the price of Ben Davis is not far from half lower than any other variety. There is a general outcry against it by those men because the small dealers and consumers have become disgusted with its poor quality. Planters have urged to change to some better variety, and I agree with this idea.—H. E. Van Deman in American Agriculturist.

Agricultural Notes.
Long Island (N. Y.) farmers are reclaiming their marsh lands and turning them into profitable fields of celery, cabbage and corn.

The conditions demanded by alfalfa are abundant moisture, a perfect seed bed, fertile soil at seeding, good drainage and no weeds.

New England Homestead notes tremendous increase in the output of manufactured tobacco, especially cigars. This is why tobacco sells high and there is an increased demand for cigar leaf.

The familiar old dictum, "Hens too fat to lay," is being looked at askance by some of the modern poultrymen.

The 1902 peppermint oil crop of the United States is generally conceded to be very deficient, and there is a corn in peppermint oil.

TURKEY TALK.

How One Woman Raises a Flock of White Hollands Each Year.
To me there is a fascination in raising turkeys that is not to be found in raising chicks, although the incubator and brooders do away with much of the former drudgery, says Mrs. S. B. Titterton of Rochester, Ill., in Reliable Poultry Journal. It is a wonder to me that White Holland turkeys are not more generally raised, not only on account of their beauty, but also because of their gentleness. They are not disposed to roam like the larger breeds and are easily controlled. I have often had several lay in one nest close to the house, and when they became broody, I have had no more trouble in moving them at night to some quiet and undisturbed place than with gentle old hens sitting where domestic fowls would persist in laying. I could shift my land in under these hens and remove the intruders' eggs without disturbing them to the point of leaving the nest.

My experience this past season has been something of a peculiar one. My record book shows that the first turkey eggs were found March 22, much earlier than is usual in this latitude. The first poults were hatched April 24, other hatches following in quick succession after that date. These early poults did remarkably well, very few, indeed, dying. Talking with a neighbor who had raised White Holland turkeys successfully for a number of years and telling her of my promising flock, she remarked in an icy and disapproving way, "I don't care to have my young turkeys hatched before the middle of May." A chill fell over my enthusiasm, and I went home wondering if, after all, my hopes were destined to blight. But these extra early poults were the pride of my flock, ready to show at the state fair, well up toward standard weight in the month of September.

My luck kept up through April and May. Then, alas, the record changed! Even those hatched in June showed a most discouraging indisposition to live, while all after that, save one lonely little poult, gave up the ghost with a most painful regularity after living ten days or two weeks. The weather was doubtless responsible for this sad state of affairs. My turkeys that laid early were ready to raise second broods in midsummer, and if the usual dry conditions at that season had prevailed I believe they would have done fairly well, but the frequent and drenching rains were fatal to their tender infantile constitutions.

I think I have made an important discovery in regard to feeding little poults. It may be familiar to others, but it dawned upon me as something quite new. Grit in abundance is always recommended, but I have found that they do best when it ferus fully half the ration. Quite a latitude in feeding is possible when this point is guarded. By fine grit I do not mean sand or even the dust many dealers sell which sifts from the coarse mica crystal grit. Genuine sharp particles are needed for the tiny gizzards, small enough for them to manage, but not denuded of the keen edge.

A year ago my flock of little poults was so large I had to find something besides eggs, corn and breadcrumbs to feed them. Following the example of a neighbor who raised turkeys galore, I ventured to leave the corn quite in its husk and added fine raw cornmeal to make it crumbly. Of course the grit was never omitted. According to all the authorities, my little birds should have promptly turned up their toes as a result of the raw cornmeal. On the contrary, they grew and thrived wonderfully. This year, having nearly doubled the number of poults, I tried the same thing again, with the same success. I believe the grit is a saving factor.

Today as I write the pastures and orchards are white with big snowy turkeys and their companions on the farm, the beautiful White Rocks. I believe the conditions of the measure of success I have achieved this year have been threefold—first, early hatches; second, turkey mothers to rear the poults; third, plenty of grit. With a different season I think I should have had double the birds to show for my work, but I am satisfied and feel that there has been something of a triumph over difficulties.

This Has a Familiar Ring.

The Kirkwood (Ill.) Lender says: "An old hen belonging to Mrs. M. A. Stornmont began laying late in the fall and was so persistent that she laid twenty six eggs before she concluded to stop. During all this time she had neglected her molting, and when she finally got ready to shed her feathers it was in the middle of the winter, but the old one had lost their life and were dry and harsh, consequently there was no other way but to make the change. In a short time she was almost bare and suffering from the cold. The Messrs Stornmont, seeing her predicament and appreciating the value of her service rendered, determined to come to her rescue. They accordingly took the old hen into the house, took her measurements, made her a suit of daniels to fit and then released her. Her ladyship took the matter very philosophically and hustled off to her companions, apparently very comfortable in her new suit."

Breeding For Early Maturity.

A tendency to early maturity gives its indications both in the male and female. If we wish to increase the desire for early laying, keep the pullet that lays first and the cockerel that early shows red comb and wattles and crows the youngest. If they continue to push forward with rapidity, they should be retained, provided they are not akin. Do the same way each year, and the habit of early laying can be established. To get great buyers choose both pullets and cocks according to the records of their mothers.

PORTSMOUTH'S
SECRET AND SOCIAL
SOCIETIES.
WHEN AND WHERE THEY
MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and
Members.

PAK CASTLE, NO. 4, E. G. A.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St.
Second and Fourth Wednesdays of
each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief;
Charles C. Charlatan, Noble Chief; Fred
Hobbs, Vice Chief, William Hampshire,
High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable
Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Her-
ald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred
Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C.
of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, High St.
and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Commen-
dator; John Hooper, Vice Comendator; Wil-
liam P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor;
Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor;
Frank Pike, Recording Secretary;
Frank Langley, Financial Secretary;
Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester
H. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kim-
ball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, In-
side Protector; George Kay, Outside
Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum,
Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE
REVERE
HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,
HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEAD-
ING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS
BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVAT-
ED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.
ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON
TAVERN
FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old
India
Pale
Ale
Homstead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout
Are specially brewed
and bottled by
THE
FRANK JONES
Brewing Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Ask your Dealer or them.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic
on the Market.

30th DECEMBER. 6 57. Moon sets. 10 26. P. M.
2nd DECEMBER. 11 10. Sun. 12 10. P. M.
1st DECEMBER. 11 10. Sun. 12 10. P. M.

First Quarter, Dec. 5th, 11. 26m. morning, W.
Full Moon, Dec. 11th, 11. 4m. evening, E.
Last Quarter, Dec. 18th, 11. 26m. morning, W.
New Moon, Dec. 25th, 11. 26m. evening, W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Special forecast: Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Eastport. Heavy snow warnings have been issued for interior New York, northeast Pennsylvania, north-west New Jersey and western New England.

Forecast for New England: Snow or rain in south portion Friday, probably snow in interior, snow in north portion, except fair in eastern Maine. Saturday fair and cold, except snow in Maine; brisk to high northeast winds on coast Friday.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2. 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

This weather is more suggestive of the season.

There was no session of police court this morning.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The fishermen have had a very unprofitable season in bait catching.

Nearly all the yachts and puff boats have been hauled out for the winter.

Boston's board of aldermen and Portsmouth's board of health just date on driving.

The cars on the local electric road have been run with considerable difficulty today.

Bullet proof jackets will be in fashion for hunters and sportsmen in the woods next year.

Mrs. Willis, the medium, is making her second visit to Webster Court, and is very busy.

The Dartmouth boys will return home for the Christmas recess on Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Wallace B. Clement of Manchester has been reinstated as member of the New Hampshire bar.

A man who says that he is a prophet says we shall have twenty-nine snowstorms, this winter.

The story of Under Southern Skies has been utilized in a song of the same title by Al Trahern and Leo Smith.

The Boys Brigade of the Y. M. C. A. will hold a social at the association rooms on Tuesday evening next.

Eczema, scald head, hives, redness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

While there is talk of basket ball in about every important city in the state, the idea of a team in Portsmouth has not yet been suggested.

Dealers, as a rule are looking for an excellent Christmas business this year, though it is doubtful if it surpasses that of last year, which was very large.

The track of Granite State park has been covered for the winter. This track is one of the fastest in this section and everything is to be done to improve its condition.

Hort and Dow, the popular stationers, have presented to the Young Men's Christian association a ping pong set. It is a popular game and is being enthusiastically played at the rooms.

The Boston and Maine road is still short of freight cars, and has placed another order with the Locomotive Car company works of Lacombe for 200 box cars. The road shops at Concord are overcrowded with this work, and the officials have been forced to place a number of orders with outside builders.

ORDERED TO NORFOLK.

Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, U. S. N. of the department of yards and docks at the navy yard, has been detached and ordered to the Norfolk navy yard. He has been on duty here for about two years and has hosts of friends in this city and Kittery.

NO SCHOOL.

The "no school" signal sounded at 7:45 o'clock this morning and the youngsters were thus saved wading through the snow to the school buildings.

ALDERMEN IN SESSION.

Thursday Evening's Municipal Meeting A Easy One.

The Matter Of Paving The Principal Streets Amicably Discussed.

Date Set For A Hearing On Mechanic Street Extension.

Thursday evening's meeting of the board of aldermen consumed exactly an hour, but in that period considerable business was done. The only matter of especial importance to come up for consideration was that of the Mechanic street extension and a date was set for a hearing at which the signers of the petition will meet the members of the board.

There was no meeting of the common council.

The aldermen were all at their desks when the mayor called the meeting to order. The records were read by the city clerk and approved by the board and the mayor began the reading of a long petition from the Rockingham Light and Power company.

This petition asked for a license to erect poles and stretch wires on very nearly every street in the city. Ald. Martin moved that the petition be granted, but Ald. Wood interposed an objection. He was of the opinion that the company was asking for a great deal and thought that the matter should be investigated and that a report should be made to the board.

Ald. Locke considered the privilege worth \$1000 or \$5000 to the corporation. He objected to the indiscriminate erection of poles and stated that there were already two or three lines of poles on some of the streets named in the petition.

Ald. Wood moved that Mr. Martin's motion be laid on the table, but the latter withdrew his motion and the petition was referred to the committee on street lights to report.

A petition of D. Patowski of 33 Hill street for a license as a junk dealer was granted. The petitioner will succeed to the business of one Lettich. A similar petition from an individual whose name no one cared to attempt to pronounce was laid on the table.

The report of the city solicitor on the claim of Henry H. Colson against the city was next read. The document stated that Mr. Colson claimed damages for the use of a piece of land lying between Gray and Partridge streets as a highway. This use has continued for twelve years and Mr. Colson considered himself entitled to a rental of \$1200 a year, the bill returned covering a period ending last May. The city solicitor did not think that Mr. Colson had any valid claim against the city, although he had the right common to all citizens to protect his property against trespass.

The report was accepted.

The matter of a suit brought against Hensel Ridge for unpaid taxes and of a bill submitted in rebuttal by Mr. Ridge was the subject of another communication from City Solicitor Hatcher. Mr. Ridge's bill amounted to \$118.90, that price being charged for services rendered by himself and team during the construction of the Portsmouth Electric railway in 1898. The claimant stated that he had worked for the city for four months in that year and the amount of remuneration was agreed upon at the time. Mr. Hatcher wished to know if the city wished to contest the whole or any part of the bill.

Inquiry established the fact that the bill had never before been submitted and on motion of Ald. Wood, Mr. Hatcher was instructed to investigate the matter and render a report as to the validity of the bill.

The mayor then read a communication signed by himself in which he referred to the importance of proper paving for the principal streets. The fixed charge of the city government, the communication stated, was such that no paving could be done by the city without an increase in the tax rate. It was recommended, however, that the joint committee on streets be instructed to consider all phases of the matter, to consult with the local electric railway officials in regard to the paving of Congress street and to ascertain the probable cost of the work. It was also suggested that the Electric Light company be asked to furnish information as to the date of the completion of the work, now being done by the company on Vaughan street.

Ald. A. H. Adams spoke strongly in favor of the mayor's suggestion and suggested the paving of Vaughan street from Congress to Dover as an experiment.

Ald. Locke reported the calling of six

lots of land in the city farm property, in accordance with instructions issued by the city council of 1901, the price secured being \$1370. Of this sum, he said, \$1200 would soon be available for the school house fund, about one-half the amount having already been paid over while the remainder would be due in thirty days from the date of the sale.

Ald. Locke believed that the joint resolution authorizing the sale did not confer upon the committee on city lands and buildings the right to pay the necessary expenses incurred. The mayor and the other aldermen disagreed with him, but Mr. Locke announced that he would present a resolution at the next meeting giving the committee that authority.

Ald. Wood here claimed the attention of the chair. He said that he was deeply interested in the street paving proposition. He had looked into the matter, but had not pursued his investigations on account of the cost. There was another matter, too, which demanded consideration upon which he asked leave to submit a resolution.

Mr. Wood's resolution which is published below, passed without a dissenting vote.

Whereas, it appears that the City of Portsmouth is in imperative need of a High school building, be it

Resolved by the board of mayor and aldermen, that a committee consisting of Aldermen Locke, Bailey and Knight be and hereby is appointed to investigate the matter, to consider ways and means, and to report to this board its opinion as to the feasibility of the construction of a suitable building.

On motion of Ald. A. H. Adams, the mayor's communication relative to street paving was referred to the joint committee on streets.

Mr. Adams then called attention to the need of grading about the Spalding schoolhouse and said that Clarence H. Paul had offered to give to the city a sufficient quantity of loam to do the work in case the city teams would haul it from the yard of the Woodbury mansion. Mr. Adams moved that the street commissioner be authorized to haul the loam and do the grading and the motion was carried.

Approved bills to the amount of \$2362.23 were ordered paid.

The mayor announced that the amount of the state railroad tax which would be turned over by the state treasurer, would be but little more than \$8000, about half the amount received last year. This, he said, would make it difficult to decrease the city debt to any extent.

A bill from R. H. Beacham and Son was here presented showing charges for team hire amounting to \$145.00. These charges were incurred by the Portsmouth Health department during a period extending from July 1 to Dec. 20, 1901. The bill was approved by the members of the board of health, the signature of Chairman G. Scott Locke Jr., heading the list. The auditor stated that he had found the bill on his desk on October 9 last.

Ald. Martin thought that the items should show to whom teams had been let and on motion of Ald. A. H. Adams the bill was referred to the committee on claims to report.

Ald. Smith for the committee on fire department reported favorably on the petition for a new fire alarm box at the Plains. Ald. Martin called attention to the need of such a box at Freeman's Point, and suggested that two boxes might be bought at a more advantageous rate than one. Mr. Smith thought well of this suggestion and withdrew his report, stating that he would make a double report at the next meeting.

A petition from the White Mountain Paper company for five new incandescent lights on Cutts avenue was referred to the committee on street lights to report.

In response to an inquiry from Ald. Clark as to whether the committee on the matter of the Mechanic street extension had taken any action, the mayor read a report in the form of a petition signed by Sherman T. Newton and others. This petition asked that Mechanic street be permanently extended to form a junction with Pickering street and described in detail the route of the proposed extension.

The committee's report was accepted and an order was adopted, granting a hearing to the petitioners on Dec. 29 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in the city rooms.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

ELKS' MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

Memorial Sunday will be observed by Portsmouth lodge of Elks, in Elks' Hall, Daniel street, Sunday, December 7, at 2 o'clock. Brother John D. Sullivan of Worcester, Mass., has been secured as orator for the occasion.

Christmas poultry is as slow coming to market as was the Thanksgiving apple.

Our militia-men will be interested to learn that the improved musket has

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Dartmouth alumni and other friends of Dartmouth men are receiving a little booklet bound in green paper covers, entitled "In a Nutshell." The result of work is issued with the compliments of the Dartmouth Press, and to its own credit. It is inspired by a desire to preserve in a form convenient for ready reference the salient features of the 1902 Dartmouth-Brown game.

The booklet has brought together the results and facts about the great game played in Manchester Nov. 22, and gives them in pithy form. It shows by the statistics given that Dartmouth outplayed Brown in every feature of the game, except in running in punts.

There are two interesting cartoons, one by the Dartmouth Press and the other by the Providence Journal. Charts or diagrams of the two halves showing the detail of play throughout the game are also printed.

Altogether the little book is one of much interest to all who saw the game.

You can judge a man by the newspaper company he keeps. If he can't afford to take his local paper, but borrows his neighbor's copy, meanwhile taking the New York Bazar and two or three others of the same degree of worthlessness—mark him for the chap who continually kicks against his home paper and his town.

Only three weeks to Christmas. The small boy is falling all over himself in his eagerness to fill the wood-box and make himself generally useful.

Basket ball is the prevailing winter sport this year and with teams representing all the cities in this section a league could be formed and would furnish any amount of excitement. It is about time the Woods brothers got together.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the doctrine of Christian Science, the following letter recently sent by an old soldier of Topeka, Kan., to the pension department, beats all previous records for firm faith and consistency of belief:

"To the Honorable Pension Commissioner—Having become converted to the belief commonly known as Christian Science, I herewith voluntarily surrender all claim to the pension which I have been drawing for the last twelve years. My pension was allowed on account of alleged rheumatism and alleged stomach trouble, contracted in my services in the Civil war, and the mortal error which made me think I had them, also made the doctors who examined me think the same. But now I am convinced there is no such thing as rheumatism or stomach trouble; that by the blessing of God I am free of error, and that I have no right to take money from the government on account of cause which does not exist."

There are sometimes many anxious moments for one unused to traveling, as was illustrated by the excited actions of a lady going from this station to Boston, the other day. The lady made the proper connections for the train, having arrived about five minutes before its departure, but had neglected her mileage and her wallet containing the sum total of her financial belongings, to a friend, who had hastened to get her baggage checked. When the train approached the lady was minus her mileage and purse and without any calculations to the time of the departure of the train, she considered her cause hopelessly lost and made known the fact to about everybody that came her way. Her anxiety was relieved in due season, however, the friend having returned, money and all, on time.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

There being no further business, the board adjourned until Thursday evening, Dec. 18 at eight o'clock.

been completed and tried with very satisfactory results. The various changes not only improving the weapon, but cheapening and accelerating its production. The red bayonet is a feature of the new rifle. Its advantage is said to be in the fact that it lightens the weight of the gun and dispenses with the bayonet and bayonet scabbard now in use and in the place of which trenching tools may be carried by the soldier.

The new piece weighs but a little less than nine and a half pounds, considerably less than the German and the Mauser, yet has greater velocity and greater penetration. It is noted that opinions differ as to the value of the red bayonet. The construction of 5,000 of the new muskets has been authorized.

This is a good time to purchase Christmas presents. The only reason why people with sense do not buy early and avoid the rush is that they do not get imbued with the Christmas spirit until the holidays are near. It is a fact, however, that the stores of Portsmouth are as well filled now with Christmas goods as they will be at any time. The bane of Christmas shopping is the crowding that is carried on, when the shopper and clerk get tied and out of sorts. All this trouble would be avoided if shoppers would take time by the forelock a little and get their purchases made early in the season. And in this connection it is well to remark that the Portsmouth market will furnish everything needed, from the big present to the little one. "Buy at home, of home merchants," and "buy early in the season" would be two good mottoes for everybody to adopt.

Twelve of the twenty-two people appearing in Way Down East have been with the company six years, or since its formation, four others have played their parts five years, and only two joined this season. Two of the changes in the original cast were made necessary by the death of Odell Williams and Charles Seaman, and one by the marriage and retirement of Louise Galloway.

Dartmouth men of the '90s could have quite a reunion during the constitutional convention if they so desired. Rockingham county sends Guy E. Corey '99 of Portsmouth and John Walker '91 of Newmarket. From Stratford county comes William T. Gunnison '92, of Rochester and Dwight Hall '94 of Dover, William A. Foster of Concord is '96; F. D. Runnells of Nashua, '93 and John R. Spring of Nashua, '98. Mr. Barton of Newport graduated in 1892 and both Mr. Colby of Claremont and Mr. Pennington of Plainfield in 1894.

Dunn's Review declares that the cost of living is one per cent lower than it was a year ago. Wonder where "Dunny" buys his coal and meat?

VICIOUS DOGS.

J. G. Barnard, who operates the old town farm on Stratham ridge, had upwards of a dozen heifers badly torn by two animals described as a large black dog and a hound on Thursday. The cattle were in the yard and unable to get away from the dogs. After some time the noise attracted of the women in the house and the dogs were driven off. The selectmen of Stratham were notified of the matter and a careful inquiry will be made to determine, if possible, to whom the dogs belong.

GOING TO NEW YORK.

Chief Draughtsman T. S. Welch of the department of steam engineering at the navy yard has been ordered to the New York navy yard for duty. Mr. Welch has been a resident of Portsmouth for nearly three years and has made many friends who will regret his departure. The change is made at the request of Mr. Welch, who is anxious to live in New York, where his wife belongs. He is a most capable young man in his profession and is bound to succeed.

IN A DANGEROUS ANCHORAGE.

A small two-masted schooner is reported as riding out the gale off Wood Island in the lower harbor in dangerous proximity to the rocks. The Jaffreys Point crew is watching the craft and are prepared to go to the assistance of the crew of the schooner at the first warning that the anchors fail to hold.

Lumber Laden Schooner Has a Narrow Escape From Being Wrecked.

An unknown two-masted schooner from some Maine port narrowly escaped being wrecked on the ledges off the Farnagut house, Rye Beach, on Thursday afternoon. The vessel had a big deck load of slabs, which had been shifted by the shipping of a heavy sea. This made the craft somewhat unmanageable. Just as the vessel was about to go on he rocks the deck load was washed overboard and the crew managed to wearship and put back into the lower harbor.

Word from Kittery Point this morning says that the schooner is snugly anchored in Locke's Cove, but that her name has not been ascertained.

SNOW STORM RAGING.

Heavy Sea Going and Coast Guard Patrol Doubled.

The first real snow storm of the season is on and at the time of going to press the snow is drifting badly and bids fair to cause considerable inconvenience to the steam and electric railroads in this vicinity.

Old ocean is on the rampage and the surf along the coast is grand. The life saving stations have the double patrol service in force and Supt. Harding is in constant communication with the keepers of the different stations along this coast.

PERSONALS.

Albert H. Adams of this city has been chosen treasurer of the State Federation of Labor.

Robert Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Patterson were visitors in Exeter on Wednesday.

City Marshal and Mrs. Thomas Entwistle have returned from a several days trip to Boston, Providence and other cities.

Mrs. Martha S. Green of South street who has been on a month's trip to California and Mexico has returned home.

W. D. Deadman of Wakefield, Mass., is in this city looking up a location for the establishment of a new business enterprise.

Sheriff M. M. Collis went to Nashua, Thursday, and officiated as one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Col. Frank G. Noyes.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, the well known writer and a regular summer visitor at the Marshall house, York Harbor, returned from a trip abroad last week, arriving on the Saxonia.

Word has been received in this city of the serious illness of Mrs. William T. Powers of Maplewood, Mass. Mrs. Powers was formerly Miss Clara A. Wilson, daughter of the late Isaiah Wilson of this city.

Mrs. Edwin A. Peterson who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Salter of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the past year, has returned to this city, and is with her sister Miss Susan G. Wendell of Pleasant street.

OUR FOLKS.

The drama Our Folks will be presented by the Strawberry Bank Grange Dramatic club in Old Fellows hall next Tuesday evening. The cast is as follows:

Captain Thompson, a retired ship-master, C. A. Parmenter
Harry Thompson, his son, Charles A. Reynolds
Captain Sleepers, a retired Californian, Edward Patterson
Teddy Sleepers, his son, Carl Sherwood
Hiram Small, a mill owner, Joseph W. Nay

Phil, Captain Thompson's man-of-all-work, Charles Hodgdon
Mrs. Thompson, good as gold, Mrs. Mabel Watson

Mrs. Sleepers, hoping against hope, Mrs. Edith Little
Becky Sleepers, her daughter, Mrs. Lottie Patterson

Silly, York, slipshod, but willing, Miss Amy Richardson
Hulda Prime, full of complaints, Mrs. James Foote

MAKE UP OF THE BOARD.

The naval board appointed to investigate the reported injuries to the new dry dock consists of Naval Constructor George B. Rock, Civil Engineer E. H. Brownell and Commander A. P. Navaz. All these officers are attached to the Portsmouth yard.

QUARTERLY DINNER.

The quarterly dinner of the Mechanics Fire Society will be held this evening at the Rockingham. A sumptuous menu has been selected. It will be served in the Colonial dining room. A business meeting is to precede the spread. E. L. Guphill is the host.

Judge Holt of Nashua is the only candidate in sight for the presidency of the senate.

Chrysanthemums

Cut Flowers

R. E. Hannaford's

FLORIST,
Newcastle Avenue,
TELEPHONE CON.

For Investment!

A DOUBLE HOUSE JUST
OFF MILLER AVENUE.

All improvements, 7 rooms on 1 mile, rents for \$48 a month.

FRANK D BUTLER,
Real Estate and Insurance,
3 Market Street.

Your Summer Suit

Should be
WELL MADE.
It will do so

STYLISH
And
PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE
SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning Ana-
Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

Old Furniture
Made New.

Why don't you send some
of your badly worn uphol-
stered furniture to Robert H
Hall and have it re-uphol-
stered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions
And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street. Near Market.

The Evening
Herald

A live local paper.
Enterprising, but not
sensational.

HOME, not street cir-
culation.
Only one edition daily
hence:--
Every copy a family
reader.

F. A. ROBBINS,
UPHOLSTERER
38 MARKET ST

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE